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Interior of the House of Representatives, Washington.

DESCRIPTION.

To give a correct, plain and intelligent description of this stupendous building, is a difficult task for one unacquainted with architectural terms. Although the engraver of the above plate has well performed his part, the hall which he represents, loses, as it must ever lose, in such representations, much of its beauty and elegance.

The pillars which are represented as ranging with the Speaker's chair, and those which surround the bar of the house, are composed of the most beautiful variegated Italian marble, forming a tasteful contrast with the crimson curtains which are suspended immediately in their rear. In the composition of these pillars nature seems to have called in requisition her most refined taste; and in the variety of colours, and texture, and beauty of the materials which constitute the whole, and which the kind would naturally suppose she had been gathering together for some great and special purpose, for ages past, she seems to have given full employment to her utmost ingenuity. They bear a beautiful polish, and are among the first objects that attract the attention of a stranger.

Within range of the Speaker's chair are six spreading eagles. Immediately over the speaker's chair, and elevated above the pillars which range with it, is the Goddess of Liberty, with an eagle represented as fluttering and fondling beneath her drapery on the one side, and the wiley serpent, emblematic of wisdom, coiling around a broken pillar on the other side. She appears to be presiding, like some guardian angel, over the deliberations of the representatives of a nation of freemen, whose watchword is "*liberty*," and with an open hand and outstretched arm, invoking the aid of some purer spirit than that of party animosity, and pointing her votaries to the dangers to be apprehended as the consequences of unchecked party [illegible]. [illegible] is executed in the best manner of the artist, and seldom fails to arrest the attention of the passing stranger, or please the fancy of the pilgrim patriot, who, journeying from his distant home, may chance to halt awhile, and mingle with the gayer scenes of Washington, or linger, with a patriot gratitude, within the walls, or about the grounds once familiar to the tread of the "father of his country."

Behind the columns which range with the Speaker's chair, is a long and beautiful promenade, from one side of the hall to the other, furnished with handsome sofas, which together with the sofas fixed between the columns, which surround the bar of the house, are denominated the "*privileged seats*." There are four fire-places and two iron conductors of heat from a furnace below, which warm the house. Over two of the fire-places and in full view of the whole house, are suspended in plane frames, the Declaration of Independence, and a full length portrait of General La Fayette.

There are now two hundred and sixteen members of the House; but by the ratio of Representation, according to the last census, the House will consist of two hundred and forty members. The member's desks, which are of mahogany, are very neat, and all arranged as the plate represents them, facing the Speaker.—Their chairs are of the same material, and stuffed and lined with black hair cloth. The whole House is elegantly carpeted; and in one word to conclude, it may be called the most splendid representative hall in this country, if surpassed in any; and however minute he may be, who attempts to describe it to the readers of a public print, he will fall far short of his task, as a correct idea of its splendour can only be conveyed to the understanding by the eye.

The Capitol at Washington covers an acre and a half, and 1820 feet of ground. It cost the United States nearly three millions of dollars.—The square on which the Capitol stands, contains more than twenty acres, and is laid out in very handsome style, and is filled up with trees and shrubbery in a flourishing state. The dome of this building is the third, in point of size, in the world; next to St. Paul's and before St. Sophia's.

Several artists of note have, from time to time, been employed on the Capitol, and it bears marks of their taste and talents. They have ornamented the inside of the dome and other parts of the building with the labours of their art. Over the western door of the dome is a group in bass-relief, representing the preservation of Captain John Smith from the wrath of Powhattan, by the kind interference of his daughter Pocahontas.—This is the work of Capelano, an artist of con[illegible] but he had seen more Italians than Indians, and his [illegible] ti, and his intended child of the [illegible] Queen. In this picture, however, notwithstanding all its defects, there is more variety of expression in the countenances of the group than is generally found in stone. This work attracts much attention, and elicits many criticisms; but it will continue to be admired in spite of its faults. Smith was a hero whose name is imperishable; his life has more of romance in it than that of any other man in the annals of history. Over the north door is sculptured William Penn, making his treaty with the Indians, 1680. He is holding the parley, in the fearlessness of innocence, with the savages who seem to have caught the same spirit and to be governed by the same peaceful motives.

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SONG OF THE INDIAN GIRL.

After the battle of Wyoming, a few of the surviving inhabitants fled northward, and took possession of a small defenceless Indian village, situated on the east side of the Susquehanna. The few women and children of the place hastily retreated before them, and precipitately crossed the river. Two young girls, only, were seen lingering on the bank; and one of them, leaning on the paddle of her canoe, was heard chanting a song, in the most melancholy voice, the burthen of which is supposed to be the following:

Father of mighty waters,
Forgettest thou thy daughters;
They of the raven hair,
The ensilc cheek, and eye
Of midnight's darkest dye,
And foot which passeth by,
Fleet as the mountain air.

The white man's hands are reeking—
Our steps his eye is seeking:
He hates the scatter'd race.
Our homes he's torn away—
Our forests prostrate lay;
And none are left to say,
Where was our former place.

No pleasant morning breaketh,
Nor sky-bird's song awaketh
The brave ones from their sleep:
The ball and glittering blade,
Our sires and brothers laid
Far in the wild wood's shade—
The winds around them sweep.

Father of mighty waters,
Receive thy weeping daughters:
Speed us across thy waves.
Better the lone retreat
Where nought but panthers meet,
Than that where haughty feet
Trample our humble graves.

Shohopein, Pa. JULIET.

THE GRAVE.

Raise not for me, the towering urn,
To draw the admiring gazer's eye,
"Dust unto dust" will careless turn,
While those proud pageants multiply.

Wake not for me, the thrilling peal
Of funeral anthems loud and deep;
No tones of earth the dead can feel,
Not e'en the sobs of those that weep.

Strike not for me, the poet's lyre,
To magnify some passing praise,
His voice will not the grave inspire,
There coldly fall the richest lays.

Reckless am I, what spot of earth
Receives this frail and lifeless clod;
Though if by an heavenly birth,
I wake to bliss, a child of God. L. M. H.

To convince any man against his will is hard, but to please him against his will is justly pronounced by Dryden, to be above the reach of human abilities. Interest and passion will hold out long against the closest siege of diagrams and syllogisms, but they are absolutely impregnable to imagery and sentiment; and will forever bid defiance to the most powerful strains of Virgil or Homer, though they may in time give way to the batteries of Euclid or Archimedes.

ARABIC PROVERBS.

There is a curious quarto volume, by the traveller Burckhardt, consisting of Arabic proverbs, which he gathered at Cairo, and translated and explained. They have entertained us, as they illustrate the manners and customs of the modern Egyptians. We select a few of them as specimens.

"If God purposes the destruction of an ant, he allows wings to grow upon her;"—which means that the sudden elevation of persons to stations above their means or capacities, may often cause their ruin.

"The captain of the ship loves thee, wipe thy hand on the sail." He who is favored by government, or the people, may do any thing with impunity.

"Like the idiots, tie a turban of straw round thy head, but do not forget thy engagements." Play the fool as much as thou wilt, but observe thy promises and contracts.

"The wise with a wink, the fool with a kick" (are taught to understand).

"Throw him into the river, and he will rise with a fish in his mouth." Said of a lucky or highly fortunate person.

"The tongue of the wise is in his heart—The heart of the fool is in his mouth."

"The dream of the cat is all about the mice." "Strike the innocent, that the guilty may confess." A pretty judicial maxim. It is related that in an intricate law case, the Kadhy caused a person avowedly innocent to be bastinadoed. When the poor man complained, the Kadhy declared that he beat him merely with a hope that whoever was the real culprit might be induced to confess *out of compassion*.

"Scarcer than the nose of the lion." Said of a rare thing, because it is difficult to take a lion by the nose. "A mouth that prays, a hand that kills." Hypocrites.

"They said to the mouse, 'take these two pounds of sugar and carry this letter to the cat;' 'the fee is good enough, (she replied,) but the business is tiresome.'" "If a blow were to fall from heaven, it would not light on any thing but his neck," said of the unfortunate.

"If I should find my friend in the wrong, I reproach him secretly; but in presence of company, I praise him."

"People resemble still more the times in which they live, than they resemble their fathers." The general state of society, its notions and manners, have more influence upon man than education, or the example set by his parents. Too true.

"He who eats alone, chokes alone." "They said to the wolf,—for what art thou following these poor little sheep; he replied,—the dust upon which they tread is good for my poor little eyes." "One said,—O slave, I have bought thee;—that is thy business, the slave replied. But wilt thou run away?—that is my business, he answered." "The value of each man consists in what he does well." "A decent public woman, rather than an indecent honest woman." "The merit belongs to the beginner, should even the successor do better." "He fled from the rain, and sat down under the water spout."

Vice and virtue are easily distinguished. Oppression, according to Harrington's aphorism, will be felt by those who cannot see it; and, perhaps, it falls out very often that, in moral questions, the philosophers in the gown, and in the livery, differ not so much in their sentiments, as in their language, and have an equal power of discerning right, though they cannot point it out to others with equal address.

From the Casket.

GENERAL MONK.

Nor his, what burning patriots feel,
The stern ambitiousness of zeal,
Profuse of blood, untired in toil,
When battling on the parent soil.
Byron.

At no time in the land of their opposite exertions, has justice been so likely to be rendered to the comparative merits of the destroyers of the tyranny of Charles 1st, and their loyal opponents, as at the present. Eulogies have been showered upon the chivalrous feeling and generous devotion to a persecuted master of these, whose real character was despicable—whose conduct was cruel, selfish, and perfidious; and the tear of sympathy has been shed for the violent deaths of men, whose own eyes never moistened at scenes of suffering which they themselves had caused. Execrations have not been spared upon those, whose motives were pure—whose noble hearts beat high for their country and for freedom—and who were willing to expose their ears to the hangman's ignominious knife, their bodies to the scourge, and their heads to the axe, rather than give up the precious rights of conscience to an usurped dictation. But the time of this injustice is now past. The voice of public opinion has spoken out in honest judgment. The character of a Hampden is appreciated. And from the seats of dignity and power, there are those who will not hesitate to pronounce the once lauded restorer of the second Charles—the graceless son of a nominal martyr, neither a man of principle, nor a benefactor to his country.

George Monk was born on the 6th of December, 1608. His family was respectable, but the pecuniary circumstances of his father prevented the son from receiving a higher degree of education than such as was requisite to fit him for the profession of arms. George was a spirited boy, and the caning of an under-sheriff for a breach of faith towards his father, is said to have sent him on board of the fleet commanded by Lord Wimbleton, at the age of seventeen. The fleet sailed for Cadiz. In this voyage he served as a volunteer, under his relative Sir Richard Greenville. The next year he carried a pair of colours under Sir John Burroughs in the unsuccessful expedition to the isle of Rhee. In 1628, he went to Holland, and served in the regiment of the Earl of Oxford. He afterwards obtained a command under lord Goring. When he returned home, he served as a lieutenant colonel against the insurgent Scotts. In 1641, he fought in Ireland, as commander of the regiment of the Earl of Leicester, then lord Lieutenant; and in 1643, he was introduced to Charles 1st at Oxford, who appointed him Major General of the Irish brigade. He had not held his command long, before old Fairfax, the vigilant general of the Parliament, surprised him and many other officers.—They were sent prisoners to Hull, from whence Monk was transferred to the tower of London. It is said, that during his confinement there, Charles sent him from Oxford a hundred pounds in gold.

In the latter part of 1646, he appears to have found his residence in the tower rather wearisome, for he submitted to the Parliament, and accepted a commission under lord L'Isle who had been appointed to the government of Ireland. The admirers of Monk have thought it to his credit to preserve a remark he made to Dr. Wren, Bishop of Ely, on his departure. If the conversation actually took place, it shews, that from the very commencement of his career as the servant of the Parliament, Monk had resolved to break his faith and betray his trust. Having received the prelate's blessing, he took leave in these words. "My lord, I am now going to serve the king the best I may against his bloody rebels in Ireland; and I hope I shall one day live to do further service to the royal cause in England." Monk afterwards received the title of commander in chief of the English forces in the north. [illegible], Ballyshannon, Nabber, and Atlyho. His successful attack upon Carrickfergus, and the capture of general Monroe and his troops, inspired the Parliament with increased confidence in his ability and fidelity. They made him governor of Carrickfergus, and gave him five hundred pounds as a reward for his services.

Monk seemed to be pursuing a successful course in Ireland, and by "carrying off provisions where that was practicable and burning them where it was not," had reduced the chief, Owen Roe O'Neile, to great distress. But in the spring of 1649, he entered into a treaty with him which gave offence to the Parliament. His conduct was strictly investigated. His proceedings were disapproved. The treaty was abandoned. But his motives were not impugned. In the resolution of the house, there appears to be delicacy as well as decision—a strong opposition to the treaty, but a most kindly and respectful feeling towards Monk—nothing, at which a man of honour could be offended, or which a man of any principle would offer as an excuse for perfidy.—If then, what some of Monk's friends say, be true, that the partial censure influenced his after conduct, it will add a shade, and no trivial one, to the dark side of his character. Cromwell now took the direction of the military proceedings in Ireland, and Monk remained out of employ until 1650, when he accepted a command under Cromwell, who was about turning the storm of war into Scotland, against Charles 2d. Under the future protector and against his future sovereign, the versatile General Monk was zealous, active, and persevering; and his judicious advice is said to have been the principal cause of the victory of Dunbar. Such was his determination to strike terror among the royalists, that his cruelties disgusted most of the ablest and all the moderate officers in the Parliamentary service; General Ludlow states in his memoirs, that he stormed Dundee, and having entered, put five or six hundred to the sword, and commanded the governor with divers others to be killed in cold blood. Ill health occasioned his return to England. The next service in which we find him engaged is that of a commissioner for bringing about an union between Scotland and England.

In the war with the Dutch, Monk left the army and went on board of the fleet. He fought against Van Tromp more than once, and added to his laurels. He returned with *eclat*. Cromwell was about to accomplish his scheme of usurpation. Monk and he understood each other. Cromwell became protector; and Monk obtained the command of Scotland. He was the fit tool of an inexorable master. He pushed the war with all diligence, put to death without mercy, and in his proclamations offered two hundred pounds a head, dead or alive, for the principal cavaliers. Having by such means subdued the kingdom, he fixed himself at the house of the Countess of Buccleugh at Dalkeith, where he exercised a despotic power in all things, civil as well as military over the whole of Scotland, assisted by a council whom he rendered completely subservient to his purposes. So faithful did Monk display himself towards the lord protector, that he was not only eager in discovering and ready in giving information of all indications of a communication between the exiled Charles and his friends, but he even sent him a copy of a letter addressed by Charles to himself. The eulogist of the restorer of the son of the martyr says, that "as a creature of Cromwell's, he was hated by the commonwealth party." Yet that wary eagle-eyed man—that strange inexplicable compound—whom no one could fathom, and whose character presents a problem that has never yet been solved—he saw through the duplicity of his designing, and unprincipled "creature," and had he lived, there would in all probability have been an extinguisher placed upon the high hopes, and a sudden *finale* put to the prosperous career of General George Monk.

Immediately upon the death of Oliver Cromwell, Monk proclaimed Richard. From him he received a letter expressive of the warmest regard. The general had received some lessons in the school of hypocrisy, and we must give him the credit of not having been a dull or unapt scholar. Whatever we may think of his conduct, on this point, we will acquit his capacity. Letters of esteem and affection were interchanged between Richard and himself, whilst he was securely paving the way for the overthrow of the protectorate. Richard, a good natured man, utterly destitute of penetration, was deceived. Monk worked away for his own interest with cautious and active adroitness, managed Scotland and corresponded in England through the medium of ladies, and was materially assisted by his wife, a woman of quick perception and a thorough royalist. It is admitted and made a matter of praise by a loyal biographer, that no arts were too low—no conduct too meanly deceptive—no professions too solemnly perfidious for this man, if he but thought them necessary to obtain his end. He stooped to any thing; he perpetrated any thing in the shape of violated obligation. He pledged his faith in the most sacred manner; he was trusted—he systematically trampled upon the vow, and intended so to do at the time of making it. "He secured Scotland behind him, raised a sufficient sum of money to put the first springs in motion, and excited such a spirit in his army as fitted it for the present work. Next, he took care to stir the humours in the body politic; to rouse and animate all the parties in the nation, that they might move, act, and shew their humours, and their strength. He set up Fairfax against Lambert, and broke his veteran army by showing them their old general. He made use of honest Dr. Price to feed the royalists with hopes, while his own actions could give them none. By the talkative Mr. Gumble, he wrought upon the commonwealth's men; by gracious and yet general answers, he kept himself well with all parties without declaring for any. He prevailed with the Parliament to part with a better army than his own, merely from the opinion of his being their best friend: when he came to London, he showed himself the very best of their servants, by obsequiously performing the dirtiest of their work, and proving them thereby to be the worst of masters, he paved the way for casting them of their authority. Thus he went beyond them in their own arts, outstripped them in cunning, and, having the city and the country as well as the fleet and the army, on his side, he gave law to those who had been so long dictators." Here is talent and ingenious management enough, doubtless; but from such an application of such powers every honourable man would shrink. Of such a fame who would be ambitious? Does it not verge too closely upon infamy, to allure?

It is not necessary to dwell minutely on the history of the restoration. Charles 2d ascended the throne, and Monk had his reward. He was made a Duke—a knight of the Garter—he was titled and pensioned to his heart's content; he had command of the army so long as there was any army to command, and afterwards became joint admiral of the fleet with Prince Rupert.—His naval efforts do not appear to have been very brilliant. In his principal engagement, he commenced a fierce attack upon the Dutch admiral, De Ruyter, during a separation from his colleague Rupert, and would have been completely defeated, had not Rupert, fortunately for him, arrived in time to interpose; but both the admirals were compelled to retreat, before the able Dutchman, who was unquestionably not the braver man, but as unquestionably, the better seaman. In another engagement, the English were favoured with better fortune, and the Dutch were driven into their ports. When the enemy's fleet appeared before Chatham—piloted into the very mouth of the Thames—Monk, now Duke of Albemarle, had charge of the defence of the country. His orders are said to have been very judicious, but very indifferently obeyed. The observation of Dr. Ward, Bishop of Salisbury, may be received as a compliment or an apology, "that even where the issue of the whole matter was not very prosperous, God was pleased to order his part so, that he came off with immortal honour and reputation." Monk presented a narrative of his proceedings to the House of Commons, in which he charged commissioner Pett with misconduct. The House impeached him upon Monk's statement. It would have appear[illegible].

On the death of the Earl of Southampton, Monk received his last substantial mark of royal favour. The treasury was put into commission, and Monk was placed at its head. But the time was approaching when all that kings can bestow, were to be unto him as nothing, and less than nothing, and vanity. Symptoms of a dropsy developed themselves, and he was obliged to retire from public life. He lingered for some time in a declining way, and died in his chair, without pain, on the 3d of January, 1670, in his sixty-second year.

Of the character of Monk, I shall present no formal delineation. It is not necessary. Neither is it worth while to speculate, as some have done, upon the probable motives that induced him to abandon the cause to which he had devoted himself, by the baptism of blood, or at what particular time he had resolved to vindicate his loyalty, by turning traitor to his trust. The part he played, was a prudent one, for his own interest, if it does not add much to his honest fame. He contrived to obtain the favour of the Parliament—to ingratiate himself with Oliver Cromwell—to advance to stations of the highest trust and power under both—notwithstanding his connection with the king's party, his acceptance of military command, and consequent imprisonment. His own efforts in the royal cause, the consistent loyalism of his relatives, the personal kindness of his decapitated master, did not prevent him from colleaguing with those who condemned him to death, nor cause him to stay the sword of slaughter, raised against the adherents of the exiled son. Though he latterly roused the just suspicions of his patron Oliver, he conciliated the esteem and gained the confidence of his well-meaning successor. He preserved the good will of the parliament, by moving with stealthy and obsequious hypocrisy. He made so admirable a use of his opportunities, that he was the principal agent in the restoration, and deserves the credit, such as it is, of placing upon the throne of his native land, a prince, who filled that land with imported profligacy, and stained its soil with the blood of the noble and the pure. By this last master he was "stuck o'er with titles," and invested with power, and he maintained his ascendancy until disease drove him from the busy scenes of ambitious life. Such a character is easily comprehended. Bold, artful, restless, aspiring—governed by no principle—deterred by no compunctions—cringing when occasion required—cruel when policy dictated—satisfied if ends were gained, no matter what the means—faithless from system, Monk may excite admiration for his skilful strokes of policy, but can elicit approbation only from narrow self interest or gratified party feeling. Bishop Burnet, in his history of his own times, charges him with a crime of the deepest die—with a breach of private friendship, towards the unfortunate Marquis of Argyle, that sent him to the scaffold of his murder. Burnet says he forwarded the letters of Argyle, written during their friendly intercourse, to his prosecutors, as matter of accusation against him. This charge has been denied. For the honour of humanity alone, we are willing to remain sceptical on the subject. From his conduct—notorious—avowed—justified—extolled, we draw our conclusions of his character. So far from wishing to "set down aught in malice," we would pass by every thing that admits of doubt—every thing his friends can reasonably question. He now belongs to posterity. It should do him justice. He fills an important place in his country's history. His life is worth our study, and we should approach it without prejudice. If we cannot hold up much for imitation, there is in it much to warn. It presents a political lesson to the people. In it they have an example of another people—their own ancestors, who nobly rose against oppression; who shed their blood for its obtainment; who gave away their liberties to Cromwell; who bent their necks again to the kingly yoke, and rejoiced in the restoration of their ancient servitude—who were strict and fanatical in the ascendancy of the parliament—formal and warlike under the sway of the Protector—irreligious, luxurious, enervated, profligate, and profane, as the subjects of Charles 2d,—a nobility and a council in the pay of the enemies of their country, the king himself their pensioner, corruption every where; piety and virtue scoffed at as puritanical; honor in man, and modesty in woman, derided as antiquated prejudice; such a changeful, trifling, glittering thing as Buckingham, the leader of the state—such a heartless libertine as Rochester, the mirror of court manners. These were the blessings attendant upon the restoration of the house of Stuart—the blessings for which the people of England rejoiced and gave thanks—for which they eagerly surrendered up the rights of self government, and considered themselves much benefitted by the exchange—for they obtained a king who squandered their wealth, demoralized their habits, oppressed their persons, and degraded their national character, *jure divino*. Does not this prove that before a people can appreciate those rights, and properly exercise them, there must be some previous mental training?—men must be educated for freedom. It has been said by an eloquent man, that "a virtuous and enlightened people cannot be slaves;" it may be added, with equal truth, that an immoral and unenlightened people cannot be freemen. Liberty to be rationally enjoyed, or permanently retained, must flow from within, and not from without—must be the offspring of the understanding, and not the mere achievement of the arm. Such, we trust, was the origin of our own—let me conclude with, *esto perpetua!* J. B. S.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

REMEMBRANCES.

I remember, I remember.—Thomas Hood.

May no wolf howl, no screech-owl stir
A wing about thy sepulchre;
No boisterous winds or storms come hither
To starve or wither
Thy soft, sweet earth. But like a spring,
Love keep it ever flourishing. Herrick.

I remember, I remember,
The church-yard still and lone,
And the grave of the loved one resting there,
And the white sepulchre stone.

The ring she gave, and the lock of hair,
And the glance of her glazed eye;
And the press of her pallid lip to mine,
And her last, low, thrilling sigh.

I remember, I remember,
The bearers' moving slow;
And the coffin borne on the pall hung bier,
And the mourner's depth of woe.

The open grave, and the gathering round,
Of the kindred of the dead;
And the rattling sound of the falling earth,
And the tears in silence shed.

I remember, I remember,
The hour when first we met,
And the sweet, low voice, which answered me,
Rings in my memory yet.

The lonely walk, by the clear brook side,
And the song in the shady grove;
The garland which I wove for her,
And the vows of our plighted Love. OSCAR.

BENAVIDES, THE PIRATE.

The history of Benavides is curious. He was a native of Conception Island, and served for some time in the Chilian army, from which he deserted to the Royalists, but was retaken at the battle of Maypo, in 1818. He was of a ferocious character, and as, in addition to the crime of desertion, he had committed several murders, he was sentenced to death, along with his brother, and other delinquents. Accordingly, the whole party were brought forth in the Plaza of Santiago, and shot. Benavides, who, though terribly wounded, was not killed, had sufficient fortitude to feign himself dead. The bodies being dragged off, were left without burial to be destroyed by the gallinazos, a species of vulture. The sergeant who superintended this last part of the ceremony was personally inimical to Benavides, for murdering some of his relations; and to gratify his revenge, drew his sword, and while they were dragging the body of his foe to the pile, gave it a severe gash across the neck. The resolute Benavides bore this also without flinching, [illegible] himself from the heap, and in a most miserable plight, crawled to a neighboring cottage, the generous inhabitants of which, received and attended him with the greatest care.

General San Martin, who was at that time planning the expedition to Peru, and was looking for able and enterprising men, heard of Benavides being still alive; and knowing his talents and courage, considered him a fit person for some of his desperate purposes in those trying times, when, to gain the great objects in view, there was little scrupulousness about the means. It is even said that the bold ruffian himself, gave information of his being alive; and invited San Martin to hold a secret conference at midnight, in the centre of the great square of Santiago. The appointed signal was to strike fire from their flints three times—a mark sufficiently conspicuous for the purpose of distinction, yet of a nature calculated to excite no suspicion. San Martin, accordingly, alone and provided with a brace of pistols, went to the spot, where he encountered Benavides, similarly armed. After a long conference with the desperado, whom he finally engaged in his service, he settled that Benavides should for the present, serve in the Chilian army employed against the Araucanian Indians in the south, but should be ready to join the army in Peru, when the expedition sailed. This was ill-judged in San Martin; for Benavides soon quarrelled with the Chilian general, and once more changed sides, offering his services to the Indians, who were delighted to obtain so brave and unrelenting an associate. In a short time, his experience and congenial ferocity gave him so great an ascendancy among this warlike race, that he was elected commander-in-chief.

In this capacity he took various ships and the crews prisoners; for Benavides, though unquestionably a ferocious savage, was, nevertheless, a man of resource, full of activity, and of considerable energy of character. He converted the whale spears and harpoons into lances for his cavalry, and halberts for his sergeants; the carpenters he set to building baggage carts, and repairing his boats; the armorers he kept perpetually at work, mending muskets and making pikes. He treated the officers, too, (prisoners) not unkindly, allowed them to live in his house, and was very anxious, on all occasions, to have their advice respecting the equipment of his troops.—Upon an occasion, when walking with the captain of the Herselia, he remarked that his army was now almost complete in every thing, except in one essential particular; and it cut him, he said, to the soul, to think of such a deficiency: he had no trumpets for the cavalry, and added, that it was utterly impossible to make the fellows believe themselves dragoons, unless they heard a blast in their ears at every turn; and neither men nor horses would ever do their duty properly, if not roused to it by the sound of a trumpet; in short, he declared, some device must be hit upon to supply this equipment. The captain, willing to ingratiate himself with the pirate, and after a little reflection, suggested to him, that trumpets might easily be made out of the copper sheets nailed on the bottom of the ships he had taken. Very true, cried the delighted chief; how came I not to think of that before? Instantly all hands were employed in ripping off the copper, and the armorers being set to work under his personal superintendence, the whole camp, before night, resounded with the warlike blasts of the cavalry. The captain of the ship, who had given him the brilliant idea of the copper trumpets, had, by these means, so far won his good will and confidence, as to be allowed a considerable range to walk in. He, of course, was always looking out for some plan of escape; and at length an opportunity occurring, he, with the mate of the Ocean, and nine of his own crew, seized two whale boats, imprudently left on the banks of the river, and rowed off. Before quitting the shore, they took the precaution of staving all the other boats, to prevent pursuit, and, accordingly, though their escape was immediately discovered, they succeeded in getting so much the start of the people whom Benavides sent after them, that they reached St. Mary's Island in safety.

This astonishing man is at last taken, and meets with the reward, which, sooner or later must follow the deeds of blood which men of his nature commit. From the notorious nature alone of his deeds, even the most impartial stranger would have condemned him to the last punishment; but the supreme government wished to hear what he had to say for himself, and ordered him to be tried according to the laws. It appearing on the trial that he had placed himself beyond the laws of society, such punishment was awarded to him as any one of his crimes deserved. As a deserter to the enemy, he merited death; as a frequent violater of all military laws, he had forfeited every claim to be considered as a prisoner of war; as a pirate, and a barbarous destroyer of whole towns, it became necessary to put him to death in such a manner as might satisfy outraged humanity, and terrify others who should dare to imitate him. In pursuance of the sentence, passed on the 21st of this month, (February, 1822) he was this day dragged from the prison, in a pannier tied to the tail of a mule, and was hanged in the great square. His head and hands were afterwards cut off, in order to their being placed on high poles, to point out the places of his horrid crimes—Santa Juana, Tarpellanca, and Arauco.

[*Hall's South America.*

Cox's Adventures on the Columbia River, and the Narrative of the expedition of the Landers to explore the Niger—which we have read with much interest—strike us as fit to disabuse all persons who have admitted favorable ideas of Indian life in America or Negro life in Africa.—We have heretofore made extracts from Cox's book, and shall on some other day offer other quotations which we deem instructive as well as curious. The Journal of the Landers affords a number of memoranda, that may serve for our columns—we offer a few of them now.

The singular union of ferocity with hilarity which the travellers had constantly occasion to remark among the Negro tribes, is one of the traits to be first noticed. At Badagry in the Bight of Benin, at their outset, they saw the most horrible cruelties perpetrated upon prisoners of war, and were compelled at the same time, as a point of expected civility, to join in a perpetual roar of laughter. The worst traits in the character of "this ever grinning and loquacious people" are caused by the Slave trade external and internal. We quote a few passages of the account of the "stay at Badagry."

"The rainy season is fast approaching, and what makes us particularly desirous to leave this abominable place, is the fact that a sacrifice of no less than three hundred human beings, of both sexes and all ages is shortly to take place. We often hear the cries of these poor wretches." "It is the custom here, that when a man cannot pay his respects in person to another, he sends his servant with a sword or cane, in the same manner as a gentleman delivers his card in England. We have received a great number of compliments in this fashion, and a cane or sword is always a more welcome visiter than the owner.

"Justice is not unfrequently administered at Badagry, by means of a large wooden cap, having three corners, which is placed on the head of the culprit at the period of his examination. This fantastic work of mechanism, no doubt by the structure of internal springs, may be made to move and shake without any visible agent—on the same principle as the enchanted Turk—or any other figure in our puppet shows. It is believed the native priests alone are in the secret. When this cap is observed to shake whilst on the head of a suspected person, he is condemned without further evidence being required; but should it remain without any perceptible motion his innocence is apparent, and he is forthwith acquitted. The fame of this wonderful cap makes a great fuss in the town, and as many marvellous stories are told of it here as were related in England a century or two ago of the famous brazen head of Roger Bacon."

"A young Jenna woman came to visit us this forenoon, accompanied by a female friend, from Haussa. Her hair was traced with such extraordinary neatness, that we expressed a wish to [illegible]. The [illegible] ness, mixed up perhaps with a small portion of fear, which was apparent as she was slowly untying her turban. No sooner, however, was our curiosity gratified, than a demand of two hundred cowries* was insisted on by her companion, that it was alleged, being the price paid in the interior by the male sex to scrutinize a lady's hair. We were obliged to conform to the established custom, at which the women expressed themselves highly delighted.

At their next stage, "an extensive and romantic town called *Wow*," the travellers when introduced into the house of the Chief, saw no other ornament in his apartment than "a quantity of human jaw-bones, hung upon the side of the wall like a string of onions." The garulity of the women and the loud laugh of both sexes, kept them awake during the first night. At Bidjie when the elder Lander shook hands with the chief's son, "the byestanders set up so general a roar of laughter, that the town rang with the noise." The younger Lander taught the chief himself to play on a penny Jew's-harp, and the chief's people assembled in great numbers to see him perform the feat. At the first sound of the instrument from the royal mouth, they filled the air with shouts of applause. At Jenna, the travellers found the etiquette of the chief's court to be this—the longer a stranger is compelled to wait to be introduced, the greater is the honor done him, and the higher is deemed his rank.—Here the custom is to inter along with the chief, all the horses that belonged to him, and two of his favorite wives, in order that he may have a little pleasant company in the next world.—Throughout this region, mothers who have lost their children carry little wooden images of them about their persons, for an indefinite time, as a symbol of mourning. Whenever they stop to take refreshments, a small part of their food is presented to the lips of the images.

At Larro, not a few of the woman are of a bright copper color, and great numbers of the inhabitants, indeed, have fairer complexions than mulattoes.

"Whenever a town is deprived of its chief, the inhabitants acknowledge no law;—anarchy and confusion prevail until another is elected. At the capacious and populous town of Jadoo, we were informed that the chief had been in the grave more than a twelve month; and that no one having been yet nominated to succeed him, every thing continued in a state of confusion and misrule."

At Eetcho, Richard Lander remarks:

"It will scarcely be believed, that not less than one hundred and sixty governors of towns and villages, between this place and the sea coast, all belonging to Yarriba, have died from natural causes, or have been slain in war, since I was last here, three years ago,—and that of the inhabited places through which we have passed, not more than six chiefs are alive at this moment, who received and entertained me on my return to Badagry."

At Katunga, the travellers say—"Nothing seems to be a greater grievance to the natives than the answering of any questions which are put to them, be they ever so familiar and unimportant.

*A little Indian shell, the currency of many parts of that country and of the interior of Africa.

Translated from the Italian.

PROVIDENCE.

BY FILICAJA.

As the fond mother views with glist'ning eye
Her infant offspring as they gather round;
Hears their complaints—attends to every cry—
Watches each motion—comprehends each sound.

To one, perhaps, she gives a kind embrace,
And soon another gently on her knees,
While on her foot another claims a place,
And yet another on her breast may be:

On this, another some ask'd for gift of love—
On that, perhaps, a tender glance bestows;
And should she smile, or should she yet reprove,
With fond regard to all, her bosom glows.

Thus watches over us a power divine!
Soothes all our sorrows, and our wants supplies;
And with parental goodness still benign,
That we may seek he seemingly denies.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

The Duchess of St. Albans.—According to the earliest recollections of her Grace, she found herself a [illegible] starving, frozen child, in an outhouse of an English village. She was taken thence by a gipsey crew, whom she afterwards left for a company of strolling players. In this profession, she obtained some reputation by a pleasing exterior, a constant flow of spirits, and a [illegible] till by degrees she gained several friends, who [illegible] generously provided for her wants. She long lived in [illegible] [illegible] connexion with the rich banker Coutts, who at length married her, and at his death, left her [illegible]. By this colossal inheritance, she obviously became the wife of the Duke of St. Albans, the third English Duke in point of rank, and what is a singular coincidence, the descendant of the well known actress Nell Gwyn, to whose charms the Duke is indebted for his title, in much the same way (though a hundred years earlier) as his wife is now for hers. She is a very good sort of woman, who has no [illegible] of speaking of the past; on the contrary, is rather too frequent in her reminiscences.—*Bell's Life in London.*

Irish Peasantry.—Their native urbanity to each other is very pleasing; I have frequently seen them take off their hats and salute each other with great civility. The expressions of those poor fellows upon meeting one another, are full of cordiality. One of them in Dublin met a boy after his own heart, who, in the sincerity of his soul exclaimed, "Patrick! myself's glad to see you, for in troth I wish you well." "By my soul, I know it," said the other, "but you have but the *half of it*," that is, the [illegible] is divided. If you ask a common fellow in the streets of Dublin, which is the way to such a place, he will take off his hat, and if he does not know it, he will take care not to tell you so, (for nothing is more painful to them than to be thought ignorant) he will either direct you by an appeal to his imagination, which is ever ready, or he will say, "I shall find it out for your honor immediately," and away he flies into some shop for information, which he is happy to be the bearer of, without any hope of reward.

Amongst the mortuary peculiarities of the Irish, their love for posthumous honors is worthy of remark. An elderly man, whom a much esteemed clerical friend of mine attended in the last stage of existence, met death with fortitude, but expressed his grief that his dissolution should take place at a time when the employments of spring would prevent his funeral from being numerously attended. This is a general national trait; and a grievous imprecation in the Irish language is, "May your burial be forsaken." They have also another very figurative malediction, "May the grass grow green before your door."—*Sir J. Carr's "Stranger in Ireland."*

A Reasonable Charge.—It is stated that a certain Noble Duke, two nights ago, finding himself restless and unable to sleep, sent for a physician in order to ascertain whether he was affected with the Cholera. The Doctor came without losing time, and immediately entered upon the usual inquiries, and asked the Duke what were his sensations. The nobleman replied that he was unable to get to sleep, and fancied he had the Cholera, but that he then felt himself quite well again. The man of science recommended him to remain quiet, keeping himself warm, and retired, followed by the Duke's valet, who inquired what was due to him for his visit. He replied, "one?" "What," exclaimed the valet, "one? for a single visit?" "Yes," repeated the Doctor, "one." The valet returned into the chamber of his master, and communicated the demand made by the physician, who was requested to come and speak to the Duke himself. "How, doctor," said his grace, "do you require one, for only one visit, and you live so near?" "Yes my lord Duke, I expect one." "But what then would you have demanded of me if I had the cholera?" "If you had the cholera I would have attended you at a moment's notice, at any hour, without demanding any fee at all. I am ever at the service of the sick; but when persons who have no complaint at all, break my rest and call me out of my bed, I expect a handsome indemnity."

[*Paris* [illegible].

Cities of the Dead.—One of the French journals mentions the discovery of another [illegible] city near the base of Vesuvius, between [illegible] and Pompeii, at a place called [illegible]. Here Professor Zahn has caused several excavations to be made, which scarcely leave a doubt that a city was buried there, supposed by the discoverer to have been called Taas, and which with Pompeii, Herculaneum, and Stabia, makes the fourth of the cities submerged by the same terrible eruption. One of the excavations is described as follows:

You descend thirty palms perpendicular into a deep hollow, into a peristyle surrounded with pillars. Three four subterranean galleries have been excavated in the direction of Naples, Sarno, and Vesuvius. In the first some chambers have been discovered, containing [illegible] and many bas-reliefs. These chambers which have been only partially excavated, give the promise of a rich harvest. In the gallery leading to Pompeii, an ancient road has been traced in the direction from Naples to Sarno. In the two other galleries, there are various fragments of beautiful paintings, terracotta, iron and bronze. Some human skeletons, and one of a hog, have also been found there; likewise much carbonized wood.

The history of the great diamond which at present adorns [illegible] Brama, at Scheringham. At the time the French had a station in India, a French private soldier deserted from his regiment, repaired to the temple, and professed himself a convert to the religion of Brama. He was soon made a Brahmin—a priest of the lower class—and admitted to officiate in the interior of the sacred edifice. He there fell in love with the beautiful diamond eyes of the divinity, and found means to pick out one, with which he fled. He threw off his dress as a priest, and as he travelled in disguise he was not traced. He got to Trichinopoly, from thence to Gondelour, and arrived safely at Madras, where he sold the jewel to the captain of a vessel, for [illegible] livres, or francs. This captain resold it to a Jew for [illegible] livres, or a sum of that amount. The Jew sold it, [illegible] to a Greek merchant. The latter sold it at last to the Empress Catharine of Russia, for no less a sum than [illegible] livres, and an annuity of 100,000 livres. This diamond is of a flat oval shape, about the size of a large pigeon's egg, and is of a fine water. According to the rule laid down for computing the value of diamonds, Catharine obtained this diamond "a bargain." She displayed it under the eagle which surmounted the sceptre.

Miss Kemble.—In the preface to his play, The Hunchback, Sheridan Knowles says: "——And now for brief, but heart-warm acknowledgments. And first to Miss Fanny Kemble; I owe her such a prosecution of my heroine, as—proud though I was of my offspring. I did not think that heroine afforded scope for. Her *Julia* has outstripped my most sanguine hopes? Can I say more? Yes! the soul of Siddons breathes its inspiration upon us again. The 'Do it,' of Julia, in the execution of the actress, stands beside the 'Hereafter!' of *Lady Macbeth*; that instance of transcending histrionic display which I never hope to hear equalled. I could say a great deal more, but I leave it to those who can say it a great deal better, and who are worthier witnesses, because less interested."

St. Austin's Mother.—Monicha, Austin's mother, had a husband of a very cross and perverse disposition. A Heathen woman who lived near her, asked her, "How comes it to pass that you and your husband live so well together? We know your husband is of a very cross and perverse disposition, yet we see nothing but a great deal of sweetness and love between you. It is not so with us. We cannot do so." Monicha answered, "It may be when your husband is untoward and perverse you are perverse again, and give him cross answers; but the Christian religion teaches me otherwise. When my husband comes home, and is in a passion, the Christian religion teaches me to be as loving, dutiful, and amiable to him as I can, so I have gained the heart of my husband."

Duke de Liancourt.—I boarded for a short time in the same house at New York with this ci-devant nobleman, and could not but admire the composed philosophy with which he bore so great a change in his situation and circumstances:—from the possession of more than 100,000 sterling yearly, he was reduced to live without a servant. As he was one day brushing his clothes, he observed with a cheerful countenance, that had it not been for the revolution in France, he should never have known how easy it was to wait upon himself.—*Harriott's "Struggles thro' Life."*

The Two Blows.—Cardinal Mazarine was dictating a letter to his secretary. The latter overcome with incessant work, fell asleep, and the Cardinal continued dictating, while pacing up and down his study. When he came to the conclusion, he turned to his secretary, saying, "End as usual." He then perceived that the first lines of the letter only were written. The Cardinal was very partial to that secretary, and treated him as a father. To awake him, he gave him a box on the ear; the secretary, in fury, returned the blow. The Cardinal, without shewing the least emotion, said coolly, "Now, sir, we are both wide awake, let us proceed with our letter."—*The Patriot.*

A Fog Bell, for the Western Seal Island, weighing 1000 lbs. has arrived in the brig Woodman, from Liverpool. It is to be conveyed to the spot and put into operation with all speed; the Partridge Island Bell is also nearly ready to sound alarm in foggy weather. These bells will no doubt be found to be of great service, and afford much protection to vessels during the dense and dangerous fogs with which our bay is so often visited during the summer months.—*St. John (N. B.) Observer.*

EPITAPH IN THETFORD CHURCHYARD.

My grandfather was buried here,
My cousin Jane, and two uncles dear;
My father perish'd with an inflammation in the thighs,
And my sister dropp'd down in the Minories;
But the reason why I'm here interr'd, according to my thinking,
Is owing to my good living and hard drinking.
If, therefore, good Christians, you wish to live long,
Don't drink too much wine, brandy, gin, or any thing strong.

A biography of Robespierre, which appeared in an Irish paper, concludes in the following ridiculous manner:—"This extraordinary man left no children behind him except his brother, who was killed at the same time!"

A person at Chester inquired of his landlord how he could get to London. Being told he might go in a wagon, he replied, "No, honey, that will never do, for I am always seasick when I ride in a wagon; besides, I can walk as fast as two wagons."

LIST OF INSOLVENTS

[illegible]

Evening Post.

Office No. 10 Hudson's Alley, where all kinds of book, pamphlet, and ornamental job printing are executed, at a short notice, on the most reasonable terms. Subscriptions for the Post and Courier also received. All post paid letters, directed as above, will be promptly attended to.

Execution of Mina.

LETTER NO. I.

Doylestown, Wednesday,
June 20th, 11 o'clock, P.M.

Preparations for Mina's execution—excitement among the people—rumors and incidents—interview with Mina in his cell—his conversation—attempt to commit suicide.

Dear Sir—I arrived here about 7 o'clock this evening, and found this respectable and usually quiet town, in a strange state of commotion. Troops—infantry, riflemen and cavalry—from the distant parts of the county, were pouring in rapidly, with martial music, and parading through the principal streets, previous to taking up quarters for the night; and horses and vehicles of every description were seen approaching the town on all the adjacent roads. The concourse already assembled was immense, and they seemed to constitute but a small portion of the mass which will assemble here to-morrow. The bustle and confusion formed a scene of animation which the people of Bucks county had never before witnessed, and it is earnestly hoped that a similar occasion may never assemble them again. The six principal hotels were soon crowded to overflowing, and every private accommodation in the town was called in requisition, without being sufficient for the numbers present. Very many were content to take up quarters for the night in barns and out-houses, and others to perambulate the streets until daylight. Booths for the sale of fruits and other refreshments are stationed all over the town, giving it the appearance of a Philadelphia Fourth of July jubilee.

Several corps of troops were also coming in from Montgomery, some on foot and some mounted. Their appearance was neat and creditable, and the good order observed in the ranks, showed that they were fully aware of the nature of the business upon which they had assembled.

I found Mina the subject of universal conversation.—Every thought of those I met seemed to be connected in some way with this unfortunate individual, and no one spoke, without inquiring the latest news. Rumours of every kind were afloat, and the most marvellous stories of romantic adventure, in which Mina was concerned, were told by one to another, with all the gravity of truth, and listened to with greedy attention. One speaker hinted that the culprit was already dead; another that he was pardoned; a third, that he had made his escape, and a fourth that he was laying dangerously ill, from the effects of an attempt at suicide. All these, however, I found to be erroneous, when I was conducted, about ten P.M., by the Sheriff, into Mina's cell. He was standing near his bed, and received the gentlemen who accompanied me, and myself, with the same formality [illegible] cheerful. His face was remarkably pale, the cause of which, as we afterwards ascertained, was from loss of blood, in an attempt to commit suicide. He said he had rested extremely well the night previous, but scarcely expected to sleep this evening, as his mind was much agitated. He, without solicitude, turned the conversation on military subjects, by asking a military gentleman present, how many men he commanded, whether they were well disciplined, brave, &c. He said he himself had been a soldier, and that he gloried in the profession. For five months, in succession, he had been in active service, fighting almost every day. In the course of this severe campaign, he received several severe bullet wounds, and one in particular, the scar of which he showed us, which he said had well nigh proved fatal. He alluded to the arrival of the troops in the town, to witness his execution, and said their music filled his soul with ardor. His execution he treated with levity, except in one instance, when he mentioned that the laws of the United States were so severe. There was nothing like penitence in his remarks, but the same heedlessness of consequences which shows itself in all his actions.

We left him at a late hour, and my own reflections after the interview were by no means pleasant or agreeable.—His total unconcern about his end, now so near at hand, seems more than extraordinary, and his levity in speaking of his death not less so. A similar instance, I believe, can scarcely be found on record. A guard was left with him through the night.

Mina made several attempts, yesterday and to-day, to destroy his life. He first broke up his ink bottle, and after pounding the glass fine, strewed it over his food, which he swallowed. The little he succeeded in forcing down, was not sufficient to do him serious injury. Foiled in this, he next procured from the ashes in his hearth, an old wrought nail, which, by rubbing on the walls of his prison, he sharpened to a fine point. With this he made a large gash in his arm, which bled profusely, and would, no doubt, have caused his death, had not one of the attendants entered his cell. The wound was bound up, but he again sought to open it, and from that time, he was never allowed to be alone. Of course, he had no further opportunity to try this feat again.

The facility Mina possesses in telling singular and romantic stories and adventures, is truly remarkable; without any apparent effort, and indeed without thought, he forms a well connected and plausible story, and unless his auditor is acquainted with his character, he often succeeds in obtaining credence. Even upon Mr. Ross, the prosecuting attorney, he so operated on Saturday last, as to induce that gentleman to make some effort to obtain a reprieve. Mina declared, on his solemn affirmation, that he was entirely innocent of the murder of Mr. Chapman, was innocent of every thing except a love of mischief; and he boldly asserted that his marriage with Mrs. C. was a mere trick, to obtain her money. Under these circumstances, Mr. R. thought proper to address a note to the governor, detailing this conversation, and requesting a suspension of the execution for some days, until the matter could be enquired into. The letter was despatched, and Mr. Ross immediately visited Philadelphia, for the purpose of ascertaining, if possible, the truth of Mina's assertion in regard to his marriage. He waited upon the Recorder and both called upon the brother of Bishop Onderdonk, with the certificate of marriage, to see if the hand writing could be recognized. The certificate was in regular form, and signed by Bishop Onderdonk. The brother examined the signature, and declared, without hesitation, that he knew it to be genuine. He said moreover, that he knew the Bishop had married the parties, for he had mentioned the fact to him. This announcement convinced Mr. R. more fully than ever, of the worthless character of Mina, and he instantly despatched another letter to the governor, as a contradiction to the first.

When Mr. Ross returned to Doylestown, he called upon Mina. The wretched culprit asked if he had done any thing for him. Mr. R. said no. "Then," said Mina, "you are a contemptible miscreant," and reaching to the extent of his chain, he struck him a severe blow with his fist.—Such is Mina—a few hours before his death!

Upon these facts you may rely with confidence, as I have taken pains to ascertain their truth, in order that you may not deceive your readers by incorrect statements. I shall send you an account of the execution to-morrow.

NO. II.

[illegible]

The ground selected for the execution was an eligible spot belonging to the Poorhouse property, about two miles from Doylestown. The sheriff, I was informed, experienced great difficulty in procuring a location, in consequence of the objections made by the owners of property in the neighborhood. This was taken as the last resort, and except the inconvenience arising from its distance from Doylestown, it was in every respect suitable.

The gallows was placed in the centre of a large field, and around it the troops were formed in hollow square, the cavalry on the outside. [illegible] Preparations were immediately made for the execution. Mina ascended the scaffold with a firm step, and without the least apparent tremor in his system. [illegible]

The death warrant was read by Mr. Morris, and Mina was asked if he had any thing to say before he died. He replied that he had. He requested Mr. McDowell, his counsel, who stood with him on the scaffold, to repeat his words to the people assembled, and he spoke in Spanish. The sentences were translated by the Priest, and repeated in English by Mr. McDowell. They were as follows:

"American people, you behold before you an innocent victim. You thirst for my blood, and you shall have it, but you sacrifice a poor innocent. By whom am I sacrificed? By whom am I accused? By whom betrayed? To whom have I done wrong? If I done wrong, let all pardon me. If I ever made wrong to any, let him forgive me, because I forgive myself to all my enemies, in order that God may pardon me, and grant me everlasting life in heaven. I do not fear death. I am not a feeble, but a courageous man. I am able to show that I can die strong and not feeble."

After this, he desired any who might wish to shake hands with him before he died, to ascend the scaffold. [illegible]

The drop was knocked away, and Mina was launched into eternity, with the declaration of his innocence on his lips. The solemn scene seemed not to affect the multitude in the slightest degree. [illegible] What a lesson is this to the depraved!

Contractions of muscles and heavings of the breast, were noticed in the body ten minutes after the drop fell. There was, however, no struggle. Mina died as he said he would die—courageous and like a hero. In thirty minutes the body was cut down, and handed over to the surgeons of Doylestown for dissection.

The crowd assembled to witness the execution was immense; not less than 10,000 persons were present. [illegible] No ladies were present, thanks to the exertions of the Doylestown Editors. [illegible]

The behaviour of Mr. Morris, the sheriff, through the whole of this trying scene, was such as reflects upon his character much credit, both as a man, and as an efficient public officer. [illegible]

As the procession moved from the jail this morning, I noticed persons in the crowd busily engaged in vending tracts, entitled the "Dying Confession and Execution of Mina." I obtained one, and found in it a pretended detailed account of the death of Mina, and his speech under the gallows! [illegible] The author of so base and contemptible a cheat should be ferreted out and exposed.

A foolish trial was made a few days since at one of the stores on the wharves, by a pair of thoughtless young men, upon the strength of their teeth and jaws. [illegible]

A little boy about ten years of age [illegible]

A Radical Baron.—A friend of ours who has lately returned from England [illegible]

[illegible]

PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCILS.

[illegible]

CHOLERA IN AMERICA.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Extract of a letter, dated Montreal, June 13, 1832.

[illegible] The Cholera is raging in every part of the city. [illegible] ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY CASES OF CHOLERA [illegible]

[illegible]

POSTSCRIPT.

New York, June 20.

[illegible]

Health Office, Philadelphia, June 18, 1832.

PROCLAMATION.

[illegible]

WM. BINDER, President.

M. E. Israel, Secretary.

To the inhabitants of the different Wards.

ATTENTION.—The Board of Health of this city [illegible]

From the Pennsylvania Inquirer.

[illegible]

Foreign Intelligence.

THE LAST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

[illegible]

From the New York Courier, June 19.

TWELVE HOURS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

[illegible]

North and South American Coffee House,
London, May 15, 7 o'clock, P.M.

Messrs. F. Hall & Co.

Gentlemen: I have to inform you that the Lord Mayor has announced publicly on change, that the whole of the late Administration have been reinstated in their respective offices; [illegible]

I am gentlemen,
Yours very truly,
JAMES DAVIES.

[illegible]

CHOLERA MORBUS.

[illegible]

WM. MACLEAN, Sec'y.

THE MARKETS.

Carefully corrected for this paper.

WHEAT FLOUR, per bbl. fresh from wagons [illegible]
RYE do. [illegible]
WHEAT, per bushel [illegible]
RYE [illegible]
CORN [illegible]
CLOVER SEED [illegible]
TIMOTHY SEED [illegible]
HERD do. [illegible]
BARLEY [illegible]
FLAXSEED [illegible]
OATS [illegible]
WHISKEY [illegible]
COTTON [illegible]
BUTTER [illegible]
EGGS [illegible]
SALT [illegible]
LARD [illegible]
TALLOW [illegible]
HAMS [illegible]
BACON [illegible]
BEESWAX [illegible]
LINSEED OIL [illegible]
FEATHERS [illegible]
COMMON WOOL [illegible]
HIDES [illegible]
LEATHER [illegible]
LUMBER [illegible]

Sales of Public Stocks, in this City.

[illegible]

The Market.—[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA PRICES OF STOCKS.

[illegible]

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA:

Saturday, June 23, 1832.

To Readers and Correspondents.

The threat in the note from *Junior* would be sufficient to induce us to suppress his article, did no other cause exist.

"The Sisters," by Adele, we shall make room for shortly.

We are sorry we cannot oblige Tullia. Another effort may be more successful.

The articles from the pen of "F. N." have been looked over, and will be published in a few weeks.

Several articles are under consideration.

The Stanzas of the Avon Bard, are on file, for publication.

THE EXCITEMENT AMONG THE FIREMEN.

The Mayor's Court was occupied on Thursday and Friday of last week, in trying several young men, attached to the Hope Hose Company, for a riot, and assault and battery committed on certain members of the Southwark Hose Company, at a fire in Second street, near Union, which occurred some time in April last. The particulars of the fracas were fully detailed in our paper of April 14th, and it is therefore unnecessary to report them. The defendants there named were pronounced "guilty," by the jury, but recommended to the mercy of the Court. The Recorder deferred passing sentence until the following Monday.

In the meantime a most extraordinary excitement was raised by firemen of the city and county. Many of the less experienced and more ardent in this philanthropic pursuit, considered that this riot was not a matter properly within the jurisdiction of the court; that firemen on account of their valuable services should be exempt from punishment for breaches of the peace, when at fires; and that as this was an affair involving two companies, both attached to the Fire Association, that body should be allowed to settle the difference. In pursuance of this spirit, placards of a very inflammatory nature, were posted up, and circulated throughout the city, declaring that the Recorder had usurped his authority, and was imposing upon the firemen, and calling upon them to allow their apparatus to remain in their houses, when the alarm bell should ring, no matter what might be the danger, until the defendants were released. On Sunday, a rumour prevailed that several companies had taken the wheels off their carriages, determined to follow the advice of the placard.—This, we believe, was only a rumor, for we have too high an opinion of the good sense of the greater portion of our firemen, to believe them capable of such an indiscretion. Be this as it may, it was evident that a commotion of no ordinary character prevailed extensively among the firemen generally. Groups were to be seen at almost every corner, in close conversation, not unfrequently mixed up with strong declamation, which to the passer-by was a demonstration of the nature of the "talk."

On Monday, at the opening of the court, the crowd was immense. The court room was full in every part, and the windows and doors were fairly jammed with firemen, evidencing by their countenances the deep interest they took in the matter at issue.

Silence being at length obtained, Mr. Hare, one of the counsel for the defendants, read an affidavit, signed William Allen, one of the defendants, in which the deponent stated that he is a blacksmith, by trade, and has a family to support; that his absence from the shop, since his attendance at court, seriously injures his business, and is likely to involve his family in distress, as he has no means of maintaining them but by his labour. He declares that the part he took in the fracas has been much exaggerated, and that he verily believes much of the evidence against him should apply to another individual, for whom he has been taken. He avers that at the time, he was not aware of being guilty of a breach of the peace, and he throws himself upon the mercy of the court, trusting that these things will be duly considered.

Mr. Hare remarked, also, in relation to the other defendants, that they were all young, and committed the indiscretion of which they had been found guilty, under a high degree of excitement.

Mr. Reed, counsel for the Southwark Hose Company, [illegible] addressed the court, and stated that in the recommendation [illegible] to the mercy of the court, by the jury, he could not now join, as a circumstance had transpired on Saturday evening, which materially changed the aspect of affairs. About half past ten o'clock, the State-house bell struck an alarm of fire. The apparatus of the Southwark left the house, and proceeded up Second street. Near the corner of Pine street, by the hose were assaulted by a mob of men and boys which came from the direction of the Hope hose-house. One or more members of the Southwark were severely beaten; the hose was dragged from the cylinder, and the rope was cut in two places, thereby endangering the lives of those who were assisting to drag the carriage. Mr. R. also referred to the placard, which we have noticed above as having been issued with the view of sustaining the defendants against the decision of the court.

Mr. Brown, counsel for defendants, replied at some length. He said he should make no application to the Southwark Hose company for mercy, but would rather ask to be protected from the mercy of that company. An offence had been committed, but it did not affect the defendants, for they were not concerned in it, and unless they were the court would not visit the sins of others upon their shoulders. The matter in point was the assault and battery of which his clients had been adjudged guilty. It was an offence, but one of a trivial nature, even when viewed in its worst form. It had been committed in the heat of excitement, and upon cool reflection every acknowledgment that could be expected was made. This did not appear to be sufficient. The prosecutors having their feet upon the necks of defendants, were not satisfied unless they should also be punished for the indiscretion of their friends, who may have taken part in publishing placards, &c. He concluded by repeating that the fact stated by the counsel on the other side was irrelevant to the case.

The Recorder, in reply to both, expressed surprise to witness the excitement which prevailed among the firemen in regard to defendants. The case was as simple a one as was ever tried. The defendants, members of a certain company, had assaulted members of another company, and taken a fire plug from them. In the eye of the law it was a plain violation of the rights of citizenship, and the offenders had been adjudged guilty. Firemen are citizens, and equally as liable to be punished for breaches of the peace. In consideration of defendants being young, and at the time laboring under enthusiastic feelings, the jury recommended them to the mercy of the court; in this the court fully acquiesced, and believing that a plain exposition of the law was all that was necessary to prevent a recurrence of such a scene, they had decided upon a very mild punishment, to operate as a warning to others. In the meantime, the court were astonished to learn that great feeling had been excited among firemen, with a view to intimidate the court from passing sentence. This unwarrantable proceeding required some attention; the court were not to be influenced by this out door proceeding, even though it emanated from the firemen, a very respectable class of citizens; and they were not therefore at liberty to act upon their original determination until the court could ascertain what part the defendants had taken in this excitement. They should therefore delay sentence until the counsels for defendants stated explicitly whether or not their clients were engaged, in any manner, in these proceedings.

Mr. Brown, after consulting with defendants, avowed to the court, that neither in the publication of the placards nor in the assault upon the Southwark Hose, had his clients taken part.

The Recorder then proceeded to pass upon the defendants the original sentence which the court had determined upon. In doing so he reviewed the case as it has been detailed, and stated that as it had been distinctly avowed that defendants had taken no part in this effort to bully the court, the court should not punish them for the sins of others. For the confusion which sometimes occur among firemen the court were willing to make every allowance, when it arose from a zeal to extinguish fires; but when it was occasioned by a spirit of rivalry, it was a matter which could not be passed over. The punishment in this case—the Recorder continued—will be less severe than if this were the second offence. The court wish to set an example, with a view of preventing riot and brawl at fires, and to shew that no one class of men more than another, has a right to set the laws at defiance.

The defendants—with the exception of *Mr. Wood*, who was fined fifteen dollars—were each fined five dollars, and required to pay the costs of prosecution.

Two or three of the defendants, we understand, have refused to pay the fine, and they will probably be committed to prison. We trust, however, that they will see their error in a few days, and desire a release. The course they pursue, in opposition to the law, is not one in which they can reasonably look for support from the firemen generally, whether their punishment be unjust or not.

A general meeting of firemen convened at the Court House, in relation to this matter, on Wednesday evening. It was there resolved unanimously that there should be no suspension of the duties of firemen, on account of the late proceedings in the Mayor's Court. On Thursday evening the Hope Hose Company held a meeting, at which a similar resolution was passed. The excitement may therefore be considered at an end. The influence of the disaffected will not be sufficient to deter the great mass of the firemen from continuing to discharge their philanthropic duties.

THE PESTILENCE.

Our fears have, at length, been realized. The Cholera after having traversed continents and desolated empires, after having swept to the grave millions on millions, and left a track, like the *belt of death*, around the earth, has reached our own shores. It has raised its fearful crest amid the population of a neighboring province, and already hundreds have been hurried away from before it.—There, as in every other place, it has arisen without the fearful note of preparation. It has burst upon them like a midnight foe, and the first proof of its presence has been the shriek of suffering and the wail of lamentation. Where the air is predisposed to receive and nurture the disease, the barriers which foresight would erect against it, are worse than vain; and when the disease has arrived, when its form is disclosed in all the horrors of the most dreadful of deaths, the fetters with which science would confine it, are feeble and worthless. It stalks abroad like the avenging spirit of justice, scattering vice and excess, sweeping off the intemperate and unworthy by thousands, and mocking to scorn the unavailing efforts of presumptuous but impotent science.

That there is cause of alarm, no one will be so hardy as to deny. The pestilence is in America; and experience has shown that, where a predisposition in the air or the system unites it, no distance will secure us from its approach. There is but one defence; and now that we need it, we are surprised to observe the extent to which we have neglected this sole protection. We allude to general habits of cleanliness. Let the air of our city be, as it easily may be, kept pure; let the squalid and intemperate remove or be removed; and a complete ablution and purification be made coextensive with the limits of the city, and we may rest in comparative security.

We have been in the habit of regarding with great self-complacency the cleanliness of our city; and, in comparison with some others, where disease has its den and death its holiday, we certainly have a right to congratulate ourselves. But, considering what *should* and can be done, with what has been effected, we must be content to own ourselves culpable. A city cannot be too cleanly. Our people generally are individually careful in their habits, our streets wide and airy, and we have an abundance of water—all of which facilities have not been properly improved. We are now compelled by the most imperative of monitors, a fearful necessity, to repair this neglect. A new and much more extended system of cleanliness (for it should be reduced to a system) should now be adopted, not only to avert the Cholera, or to mitigate it if inevitable, but from the certain benefits of general salubrity and the diminished bills of mortality. Let liberal appropriations be immediately made by *all* the corporations to defray the expenses. Let there be an adequate number of men appointed for each ward and district, to open the plugs and water, sweep and cleanse the streets and wharves, at least twice a day. The flow of so large a quantity of water would also cleanse the sewers, a matter of much importance, and which should not be neglected. In addition to this, let there be others appointed to go from house to house, omitting none; to ascertain that the cellars are cleansed and white washed, and that the houses contain nothing likely to engender disease. Let it also be the duty of these officers to urge on the inmates of each house the necessity of personal cleanliness, and careful and regular regimen. Let the necessary hospitals be established;—physicians appointed; public baths prepared; infirmaries established, &c. &c. These preparations may easily be accomplished, and we think the public voice calls for them. In such an emergency, the narrow and short sighted economy which would withhold a few necessary thousands, is neither wise nor creditable. Public money is for public welfare; no time can more imperatively demand its liberal disbursement than the present. The city has already made a handsome appropriation, but the preparations of some of the districts excite, by their obvious inefficiency, a smile, one of the corporations has appointed ONE MAN to prepare the filthiest of the districts, and one where disease [illegible] for the visit of the Cholera! Any one who treads our suburban streets, or the alleys in any part of the city, must be constantly made sensible of the presence of filth and putrescency, in quantities amply sufficient to feed the Cholera. This should be remedied, at whatever cost, and without delay. It is now too late for idle fears. The public authorities should act, and we presume, will not be wanting in vigilance and vigor, and while public preventives are used, families and individuals should be careful, by regularity, cleanliness, and tranquillity, to prepare themselves for the worst.

THE TARIFF.

We have placed, on the fourth page of this paper, a Table, showing the present duties on protected articles, with the new duties as proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and by the Committee of Manufactures in the House of Representatives, which, we presume, will be a valuable and important document to all interested in the tariff question. The alterations proposed by Mr. McLane, are generally disapproved of in this state. In many instances they destroy entirely the necessary protection now afforded, and their adoption by Congress, would inevitably produce ruinous consequences among our manufacturers. The modifications proposed by Mr. Adams, in like manner are considered too sweeping, and likely to produce much the same results.

The principle upon which our views in regard to the Tariff, are founded, is plain, and easily comprehended. We believe that the Protective System is decidedly the policy of the American nation, and that it ought never to be abandoned. Under its influence we have prospered, as a people, in a degree unparalleled in the history of nations. Our immense resources have been developed and brought into active service; capital has been usefully and profitably employed, and the mechanic arts brought almost to perfection. Remove the tariff, and a general stagnation of business must ensue, which will ruin thousands—the mineral wealth of our country becomes no longer serviceable, and there being no motive to elicit the enterprise of mechanics, the progress of science and the useful arts is effectually checked, if not entirely destroyed. Under whatever light this subject is viewed, the conclusion of the unprejudiced mind is the same—prosperity, enterprise, wealth and happiness, appear on the one hand and ruin, idleness, poverty and distress on the other.

In modifying the tariff, therefore, great care and the exercise of a discriminating judgment, become absolutely necessary. As each item is taken up, the inquiry should be made: "Are our people, in the manufacture of this article, able to compete with European workmen?" If the answer be in the affirmative, and it moreover appears, that to flood our markets with the article in question, by a withdrawal of all duties, will not injure our own manufacturers, in consequence of their being able to furnish it at a cheaper rate, then we see no reason why the duty should not be removed. If, on the contrary, from want of sufficient experience, and proper encouragement, our workmen are not yet able to contend with this foreign competition, and the effect of modification or reduction would be to close their workshops and throw them out of employ, the present duties should be continued.

We do not consider this a selfish view of the case, or its filling up a measure calculated to "benefit the few at the expense of the many." The primary point to be considered is, not the accumulation of wealth by manufacturers, but the advance of our country in the useful arts, and her complete independence of all foreign powers. We have the means within ourselves—physical and intellectual—and resources unequalled, and abundantly sufficient to supply every want, without a particle of foreign aid; and a continuation of the present system, will, in a short time, render us completely independent. Give our mechanics a little longer time; protect them for a few years more from competition with the half-starved paupers of Europe, working for six pence a day, and suffer a little inconvenience from the want of useless luxuries, and the desideratum will be accomplished. Our manufacturers ask not to amass wealth at the expense of the community. The assertion that they do so, is not sustained by facts. Competition among themselves, is the corrective to any disposition on their part to create monopolies.

The advance of the mechanic arts in this country, during a few of the past years, has been rapid, and its continuation affords flattering prospects. Already our workmen manufacture many articles with such facility, that protection is no longer necessary. The duty upon those may be removed entirely, and upon other articles it may be reduced and modified without injury to any. This should be done, and the modification continued from year to year, until all protecting duties are abolished. The legitimate object of the tariff is protection to ourselves, not a revenue to the government.

Articles not manufactured in this country, if considered necessary to our comfort, as well as minerals and vegetables, and clearly the products of other countries, should be admitted free. Duties upon such, if there be a demand for them, operate as a tax upon the whole community, and give no advantage to the country, except in the matter of revenue to the government, which is now rendered unnecessary by the state of our Treasury. Especially such articles as tea and coffee, should be imported free of duty. Upon this view of the subject—and we feel persuaded it is a correct one—the present tariff will admit of much modification. To enter into a minute detail of the articles, would involve us in a subject entirely too extensive to be managed in our limited room. Such a course is, however, unnecessary. The plan we have alluded to, will no doubt, be pursued by Congress, and if so, we feel persuaded a rate of duties will be adopted that will satisfy all parties, and harmonize the conflicting opinions which now agitate the country.

The breaking out of the Cholera in America is unquestionably alarming, but the prevalence of drunkenness among us, much more so. The Board of Health report no less than ten deaths from madness *from rum*, in this city, during the past week. Ten persons dying of the Asiatic Cholera, at this time, would put the whole city in commotion, and yet these mania-a-potu cases pass without notice!

The drunkard's day of retribution is at hand. The Cholera will unquestionably be among us, and those addicted to intemperance will be its first victims. In Europe, as a general rule, this class of people, have been the only sufferers—the temperate, orderly and virtuous are secure. What a warning is this fact to rum drinkers!

An old convict, named Washington Taylor, was brought up before Judge King to receive sentence, he having been previously tried and convicted on two indictments, of making and altering counterfeit bank notes. He was sentenced to six year's imprisonment. Before Taylor left the bar, he cut his throat with a pen-knife, in such a manner that his death will probably be the consequence.

The Knoxville Register relates, that on the 20th ult. considerable excitement was created in the vicinity of that place, in consequence of the absence of a little girl, named Patsey Wiggins, aged 9 or 10 years.—She was living with her grandfather, and on that, to her, most fatal day, was left alone at the dwelling with her uncle, Wm. Ford, a youth 16 or 18 years of age, who, sometime in the afternoon probably, reported that his niece was missing. After strict search had been made by the neighbors on Tuesday, the 29th, her body was discovered several hundred yards from the house. Her skull was fractured, and it is supposed that a rape had been committed upon her body. Circumstances cast suspicion upon Wm. Ford, who has been arrested and confined in our jail, to await his trial in a court of justice.

A correspondent complains of the annoyance of idle and disorderly boys and young men, in Franklin Square. We have no doubt he has grounds for his complaint, but the proper way to insure a corrective is to ascertain the names of the scoundrels, and leave them with the police officers. To our certain knowledge, several of these vagrants have already been arrested and punished, and the others will be, so soon as they can be ferretted out. The officers in charge of the square should keep a sharp eye on the young chaps who at an early hour in the evening, occupy the seats with segars in their mouths, and indulge in profane and indecent language. This beautiful promenade should not be lost to our respectable citizens by these disorderly boys.

We have been assured by a respectable gentleman just returned from Washington city, that a general impression prevails at that place, that Gen. Jackson will veto the bill renewing the charter of the United States bank, when it is [illegible] presented to him. A rumour to this effect, has reached us from another source, and the character of that now noticed, leaves no doubt upon our minds that such is the fact, as deeply as we deplore the issue.

The present wholesome currency of the United States we regard as identified with the existence of the bank, and we know of no measure so likely to produce every species of commercial distress, and a general depression as the prostration of the bank. We most sincerely hope the rumour is incorrect.

PUBLIC BATHS.

The wisdom of the ancients was in nothing more conspicuously shown, than in the attention they paid to purifying the body by frequent ablution. It was deemed so important, in the refined nations, that the practice was universal.—Public baths of a magnificent character appear to have been numerous, as even at this day, the ruins of edifices supposed to have been devoted to this object, are still to be seen.

We should be much pleased to see a public building, for baths, erected in this city, by the corporation, for the accommodation of the community generally. We have no doubt that thousands of our citizens coincide with us in this opinion, as the advantages of such a measure in promoting health, comfort and convenience, must be apparent to all. A memorial to councils on the subject, extensively signed, would probably induce those spirited bodies to take prompt order on the subject; at all events, the object to be attained is worthy the trial.

The erection of a public edifice for bathing could not materially interfere with the establishments already in existence. We should regret a result of this nature, for the exertions made by Mr. Swaim to accommodate the public, entitle him to a liberal support. His splendid establishment, is not however sufficiently commodious for the whole city. Large as it is, it cannot accommodate all who apply, even at the present rates, and if the expense were reduced one half, the number of visiters would be ten times as great.

The following article from the Pennsylvania Inquirer, will show that we are not alone in this matter.

"We know of nothing more desirable in our city at this moment, than an extensive public bathing establishment. True, we have several Bathing Houses in Philadelphia, well conducted, commodious and agreeable; but they have been established by private individuals, and for private gain. The great mass of the community are deprived of indulging in the luxury of a bath at these places, in consequence of the price—nine-tenths of the community being unable to pay *twenty-five cents* for each indulgence.

An extensive bathing establishment should be built in Philadelphia, for the accommodation of the whole public, and at the public expense.—The price of a bath at such an establishment should be limited to the expenses necessary to keep the building in order. We can conceive of nothing that would prove more generally useful than an institution of the kind referred to,—nothing more conducive to health, cleanliness and pleasure."

In our last paper, a typographical error escaped unnoticed, which, as it may be the means of leading distant subscribers astray, as to the matter in point, we deem of sufficient importance to correct. The word "thirty," in the eighth line of the second editorial article on the third page, should be read *three*.

The bridge across the Schuylkill, near Peters' Island, on which the Columbia rail-road will pass is progressing rapidly. The western abutment is already nearly completed, and two piers, those nearest the western shore, will be finished shortly. Three others are yet to be sunk. The whole length of the bridge will be 1030 feet.

The number of deaths in this city last week was 94—48 adults, and 46 children, 14 of whom were under one year of age. Of the diseases the following were the principal—cholera infantum, or summer complaint, 5; consumption of the lungs, 11; scarlet fever, 6; and mania-a-potu, 10! Twelve of the interments were from the almshouse, and 21 people of colour are included in the total number.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman of this city, dated *Dixon's Ferry, on Rock River, Illinois, May 15th 1832.*

In obedience to our orders of the 10th inst. our General, acting as Major Commandant for the present campaign, commenced marching for the neighbourhood of the Kishwaukee on Rock River, with about 300 well mounted volunteers, for the purpose of [illegible] the hostile Indians into subjection.

On the evening of the 14th inst. about sun-set, we discovered from our camp on the waters of the said creek, a party of Indians, who, on the approach of our men, levelled their guns at them, and an engagement ensued, in which 4 Indians were killed, and 3 taken prisoners. Our main body was then formed and approached the enemy, who were encamped about three miles in advance.

When in view of them, a messenger was despatched to sue for peace. Our commanding officer immediately went further on with an interpreter, and proposed in case of a surrender that they should be well treated, but on his coming up to them, found the enemy all painted in martial order and making rapid march towards us.

A general engagement ensued, our men soon found themselves nearly surrounded by a very superior force, and even compelled to leave the ground with the loss of 10 men killed, and 3 wounded. The loss of the enemy not known, but must have exceeded 20.

The enemy's force could not have been less than 400 able warriors, and all well mounted; but few troops could have come up in the same regular order. The engagement lasted about 1½ hours, and at the last part of the battle, several came in close contact with each other. Numbers on both sides lost their horses, and our men were obliged to get back to the Ferry the best way they could. Some walked back, while others were more fortunate in taking Indian horses and all their accoutrements, from some Indians they had killed. And what is more surprising, our troops had only from 60 to 80 yards left open for them to retreat through.

A singular instance of depravity occurred in the upper part of the city a short time since, which, but for the fortunate detection, might have resulted fatally. A girl, residing in the family of a respectable mechanic, on some slight cause of dissatisfaction left the house. Previous to her going she had made some threats which induced a careful examination, that finally led to the detection of a quantity of arsenic sprinkled over the meat in the cellar, from which the family were accustomed to take their daily supply. The poison, of which there was a large portion, has been examined by a respectable physician, and pronounced arsenic. A wretch, who could be capable of contemplating so desperate a measure, for real or fancied wrong, should be made to feel the full penalty which the law can inflict, and we are surprised that she should have been permitted to escape without being brought to justice.

Ashtabula Co. Ohio.—A Mr. Warner, of Harpersfield, was accidentally killed while out hunting, a few days since. The circumstances, so far as we have learned, were as follows: Mr. W. was hunting for deer, and had laid himself down on the ground near a salt lick, to watch for them; while in this situation with his head a little elevated, another hunter came along, and seeing his head indistinctly, thought the bunch, he mistook it for a wild turkey, and fired: the ball took effect, and Mr. W. survived but a short time.

It is stated in the Warren (Ohio) News Letter, that a number of persons disguised with colored faces, entered the rooms in Hiram, where the two leaders of the Mormonites, Smith and Rigdon slept, and tarred and feathered them! The Mormonites, had previously declared in anticipation of such an event, that such an act could not be done—that God would not suffer it; that those who should attempt it would be miraculously smitten on the spot, and many such like things which the event proved false.

UPPER DELAWARE WARD.

In accordance with the Resolution of the Board of Health, recommending to the inhabitants of the different wards of the city, "*to call public meetings, to determine upon some measures by which this Board will be assisted, in the complete examination and thorough cleansing of all private houses, cellars, yards, privies, &c.*"

The inhabitants of Upper Delaware Ward, are requested to meet in the Session-room, back of the 1st Reformed Dutch Church in Crown street, above Race street, this afternoon at four o'clock, to adopt measures to aid the Board of Health in effecting their laudable design.

Dr. Caspar Schaffer,	Dr. Jacob Lentz,
Dr. Andrew Burk,	Dr. John Perkins,
Israel Coberto,	Dr. Caleb Matthews,
John Jordan,	Geo. W. Tryon,
Peter Hertzog,	Charles Stout,
R. J. Arundel,	Wm. L. Potts,
Geo. G. Cookman,	Alexander Cook,
Joseph B. Riley,	Alex. M'Caraher,
John Willis,	William Bush,
Thomas Williams,	E. Mustin.

June 23, 1832.

The millers in Franklin county complain of the manner in which their flour is inspected in Baltimore, and the editor of the Chambersburg Repository advises the farmers to send all their produce to Philadelphia. That is good advice—send it down, in any quantity. The Philadelphia merchants will have it inspected, will buy it, and pay for it. The Repository sees matters in a just light.

One of the aldermen in New York recently gave public notice of his determination to put in force the law in his ward, for preventing the sale of ardent spirits on Sunday. That is very well; if there are laws they should be enforced; and the magistrate never looks better than when giving vigor and force to the statute book. But a correspondent of one of the New York papers says, the same alderman kept open house on the evening of his election, and treated his friends to some spiritous liquors. There may be no law against that, but the example was not wholesome.

New York, June 19.

Yesterday the new system of cleaning the streets went into operation. It was a goodly sight to see groups of men in every direction, engaged in removing the dirt and filth which had accumulated under the old arrangement.

A Sign of the Times.—We understand that the office of the Life Insurance Company has been completely run down with the applicants since the appearance of the Cholera at Quebec.

We had a conversation yesterday with an eminent physician on the subject of the disease among the emigrants in Canada. He is of opinion that it is not the Asiatic Cholera, but a spontaneous eruption of poison, generated from natural causes. He would ask, what might not be expected to arise from 20,000 miserable beings, covered with filth, suddenly transported from a cool climate and a refreshing sea atmosphere, into sheds at the foot of high grounds, exposed to a heat of more than ninety degrees? Let common reflection answer this query.—*Gazette.*

The West Indies.—We learn that a considerable number of the most wealthy inhabitants of Jamaica have determined to abandon that island and remove to the United States.

The Port of Spain (Trinidad) Gazette Extraordinary gives an account of an extensive destruction of growing cane on several estates, by fire. "From the conduct evinced by the slaves during the conflagration, it was feared that a still greater destruction would follow."

The state of insubordination among the slaves at Berbice, is represented as very alarming.

Counterfeit Linseed Oil.—Some person, who wished to live by his wits, invented a method of clarifying fish oil, in such a manner, that by adding a few gallons of linseed oil to each barrel, the whole appears very much like linseed. Immense quantities of this spurious oil have been manufactured, we understand, at Philadelphia, where one individual is said to have made a fortune by it. It has been sold in various directions, and many good judges have been so deceived by it as to use it for painting. But the deception ends as soon as the paint is well dried, and the bad quality of the oil becomes apparent, when it is too late to remedy the evil.—*Portsmouth Jour.*

Extract of a Letter from Geo. F. Brown, Consul of the U. States at Algiers, to the Department of State, under date of 6th January, 1832.

"American flour sells at $8.50cts. per barrel, and is in demand. As there is no probability of its bringing less till the country has been brought to a state of security, and the cultivation of the soil is sufficiently extensive to supply the consumption of the town, flour might be shipped profitably from the United States to this place; but American vessels would not be able to procure a return cargo at this port. Timber for building, beans, potatoes, and perhaps even American salt beef could be sold here to advantage."

From the Frontier.—The following interesting, but afflicting intelligence from the Border country may be relied upon as entirely authentic:

Extract of a letter dated Fort Dearborn, (Chicago) Illinois, May 25, 1832.

"From the accumulated miseries of the Indian War in this country, this Fort is filled with the flying, starving, and in some instances half naked inhabitants of the northern part of this State. The destruction of life has been considerable, and of property very great. It has been necessary to issue 500 rations daily; and from the number of people coming in, and the militia and Indians constantly expected, I expect to be obliged to issue at least double the number. There are no provisions to be procured in this country.

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

We are indebted to Joel B. Sutherland, Esq. for the speeches of Mr. Webster in the Senate, upon the question of renewing the charter of the Bank of the United States.

We understand that the Bank of the Northern Liberties has purchased the block of buildings at the north-east corner of Third and Vine streets, which they intend to tear down, for the purpose of erecting on the site a splendid and commodious Banking House.

Letters patent from the Governor, have been received for the Girard Bank. Thirteen Directors are to be elected on Monday, the 2d July next.

We are also informed that the property at the north-west corner of Wood and Third streets, now occupied by Mr. Hart, has been purchased for the erection of a new Theatre in the Northern Liberties.

"The Philadelphia Liberalist," a new weekly journal, advocating the doctrines of the Universalist Church, has just made its appearance in this city. It is conducted by the Rev. Z. Fuller. The terms of the paper are two dollars per annum.

A day or two since, a gentleman counted sixty masted vessels within sight, and between South street Wharf and the Market street Permanent Bridge.

A lottery broker of this city was, on Monday last, fined one hundred dollars and costs for selling foreign lottery tickets. Would it not be better for all the brokers to enter into an arrangement to sell no foreign tickets, and by such a course tend to the exclusive and more extensive sale of the Union Canal tickets. They would be gainers in the end, and have no occasion to violate the law.

Drowned on Monday afternoon, between four and five o'clock, on the eastern side of Smith's Island, a young man by the name of John Schlenk, watch-maker, late in the employment of Mr. Dannmann, No. 30 South Fourth street, who will pay all reasonable expenses for the recovery of his body.

Another improvement is about to be made in a fashionable section of our city. The frame buildings at the north west corner of Chesnut and Second streets, are to be torn down, and their place to be supplied by handsome four story brick buildings, with granite fronts. The Messrs. Jones states that the timber employed in the erection of the frame buildings which occupy that valuable spot of ground, was cut by their grandfather from trees that grew at the corner of Fourth and Chesnut streets.

Messrs. Carey & Hart, have a very neat little book for sale, entitled a Catechism of facts, or simple rules relative to the Cholera, treating of the nature, prevention and treatment. It is a timely offering.

A resolution has been offered to Congress to place $50,000 at the disposal of the President of the U. States, to preserve the people against the Cholera.

A New York paper corrects an important typographical error in a paragraph which was copied generally in this city. The number of persons who called on a [illegible] Doctor, in one day, was fifty, not five hundred.

Swaim's Cold and Warm Baths, in Seventh street near to Chesnut, are now in the best order. The use of them is one of the best preventives against Cholera.

On Thursday last, a little boy named Moore, of about seven years of age, was missed from his home in the north-western part of the city, and an extensive search was instituted, but no tidings learned of him till about noon on Saturday, when his body was fished out of a brick-pond in the vicinity, and carried home to his disconsolate parents.

Ten dollar counterfeit notes of the Bank of Utica are in circulation.

The Miner's Journal boasts of a Port Carbon strawberry measuring three inches round.—Pretty good for that region.

A Pittsburg paper states that muskets, rifles, pistols, and swords, to the amount of 3,000, have been forwarded from the arsenal at that place to the theatre of war in Illinois.

The Easton Sentinel states that Mr. Peter Young of that place, is engaged in making a fancy musket, which is to be presented by the Washington Grays to the Sixth Fencibles, on their return from Boston.

Mr. Wakefield announces that out of 34 cases of Cholera on the continent of Europe, he had cured 31 by the use of Soda and Seidlitz powders.

Bishop Onderdonk issued a circular to the Clergy and Laity of New York on Saturday last, in relation to the Cholera, annexed to which was a prayer to be used in the congregations of the Diocese of New York during the continuance of danger from the pestilence.

General Bernard, who was but lately in our service, has been appointed by Louis Philippe, one of his Aids-de-Camp.

The *Battle Ground* at New Orleans, or plantation of General Dumonde, has been divided into lots, and sold out as such. The lots alone, the aggregate amount for seventy-four lots, were $723,700.

The Germantown Telegraph says—"The person whom we last week mentioned as having died from injury received in attempting to subscribe to the stock of the Western Bank, informed a friend of ours *a few days ago*, that he was not exactly dead, but, in his own words, 'came within a hair's breadth of it.'"

The London Morning Chronicle calls the new premier "*Polignac-Wellington*," and lashes him without mercy. It asserts that the Duke finds it difficult to form a new and capable ministry, and predicts that the mad career of the Anti-Reformers and Tory faction, will end like Sampson, by pulling down the pillars of the Temple, and burying themselves in its ruins. This is bold language, and threatening for the House of Lords. The Hero of Waterloo has a difficult part to play.

Five thousand three hundred and thirty-nine passengers arrived at the port of New York, from the first to the fourteenth of June.

From a well loaded Conestoga wagon, about leaving town on Saturday last, was deposited the entire contents of a large hogshead of molasses on the ground in Second street near Callowhill, after having well soaked the dry goods and miscellaneous packages which constituted the load. Care should be used in transporting this article, during the continuance of the extreme warm weather.

The coal shipped from Pottsville this season, up to Saturday last, was 1207 boat loads, or 47,667 tons.

The corpse of young Smith, who was drowned a few evenings since, at Vine street wharf, was picked up on Saturday, floating in the Delaware opposite the city, and interred.

The Richmond Whig says—"Tradition alleges that the Indians esteemed the Sycamore a protection from lightning, and in thunder storms were accustomed to seek refuge under its shade. It has also been alleged that a lightning stricken Sycamore was never seen. The theory has been overthrown at Norfolk, where a sycamore was struck some nights since."

The Lynn Record speaks of an anti-busy-infesting-everybody's-door-yard-society. We recommend the formation of an anti-subscribe-for-a-newspaper-without-ever-meaning-to-pay-for-it club: those who transgress its laws to be [illegible] alive chained.

An Explosion.—About one o'clock on Saturday afternoon an explosion occurred on one of the boilers or pans used in the rectifying distillery belonging to Mr. Robert Beach in Brooklyn. A considerable part of the roof was blown away, no human being however was injured. The damage will not exceed $500.

The Cotton Factory at Glenn Falls, owned by Messrs. Freeman & Smith, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 13th inst. Loss estimated at 20000 dollars.

The Baltimore Republican of Tuesday says—Captain Carey, of the schooner A. B. C. belonging to this port, was washed overboard and drowned, on the 7th inst. The mate was also washed overboard, at the same time, but succeeded in regaining the vessel. She was from Port au Prince, bound to this port.

Some of the farmers residing on James River, Va. commenced cutting their early wheat last week.

At Wheeling, on the 12th instant, the Ohio river was five feet above low water mark.

We understand that M. Chabert, the fire-king, has tendered his services for a trifling consideration, to catch the approaching comet in his teeth, and swallow it as unceremoniously as a pet monkey would a peeled custard.

The Bill for the improvement of certain Harbors, &c. which passed the House of Representatives on the 5th inst. and is now before the Senate, contains an appropriation of twenty thousand dollars, to improve the navigation of Back Creek, at the Southern entrance of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Mrs. Royall pronounces Mrs. Trollope's book one of the most able and fearless expositions of tyranny ever [illegible] she has ever seen.

The Danville Intelligencer of Saturday last, says: "The whole line of canal, from the Nanticoke dam to Philadelphia, is in navigable order at present. A packet boat is now running on the North Branch, from Wilkesbarre to Northumberland, twice a week, down on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and up on Thursdays and Mondays."

Franking Privilege Extra.—There arrived at Opelousas, La. a few days since, by way of the Mail bags, several singular looking bundles franked "H. A. BULLARD, M. C." —By the wear and tear of the Mail bags, and the enormous rotundity of the bundles, their contents were discovered. And what do you think they were gentle reader? a couple of "*white marseilles waistcoats*" for children in Opelousas.

American Nankeen.—A sample of this article has been shown us, made of the nankeen-coloured cotton, raised in Georgia, on the estate of Senator Forsyth. It is sold at $1 the piece, and is finer than the India nankeen ordinarily worn; still finer samples are intended to be manufactured. It differs advantageously from the India in the important particular of not fading from wear. On the contrary, a sample was shown which had been in wear two years, and had grown of a darker and richer color. It is made at Paterson, N. J.—*Balt. Patriot.*

Union of Papers. The American Advocate, and the Evening Journal, have been united and will hereafter appear as the "New-York American Advocate and Journal." The paper will be conducted by Moss Redwood Fisher, and S. Haynes Jenks, who as joint-editors of the united Journals, will sustain the high reputation, individually acquired previous to the present union.

Walnut Street Theatre.

This evening will be produced the Extravaganza of **Tom and Jerry, or Life in London**, with all the original music, dances, &c.—with other entertainments, as expressed on the bills.——In rehearsal, the **Fairy Dream of Cherry and Fair Star**, with new scenery, &c.

ALMANAC.

1832. JUNE.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER.	MOON'S PHASES.
23 Saturday,	4 35	7 25	10 31	
24 Sunday,	4 35	7 25	10 41	D. H. M.
25 Monday,	4 35	7 25	11 34	
26 Tuesday,	4 35	7 25	12 9	
27 Wednesday,	4 35	7 25	1 10	First 5 5 30
28 Thursday,	4 35	7 25	2 19	Full 13 9 42
29 Friday,	4 36	7 24	3 16	Last 21 6 12
30 Saturday,	4 36	7 24	4 17	New 28 1 57

Baptism.—The Christian Society are to meet to attend to the Ordinance of Baptism, at Kaighn's Point, at 10 o'clock, next Sabbath morning. Steam boats will be in waiting to take the people over at South Street wharf, at 9 o'clock.

By Divine permission, the Rev. Jacob [illegible] will preach on next Sabbath morning, afternoon, and evening, in the 3d story of Commissioners' Hall, Third st. above [illegible]. Service to commence at 10 A. M. half past 3 P. M., and 8 P. M.

Franklin Literary Circle.—A Stated Meeting of the Circle will be held in the hall of the Harmony Fire Company, on Monday evening, the 25th of June, at 8 o'clock. T. M'ADAM, Secretary.
N. B. Quarterly Election of Officers.

MARRIAGES.

On the 14th inst. by Samuel Smith, Esq. Mr. JAMES SHELLEY, to Miss MARTHA BOOTH, both of Upper Chester, Delaware county, Pa.

On the 19th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Boyd, Mr. CHALKLEY BAKER, to Miss ELIZABETH HARTON, both of the N. Liberties.

On the 18th inst. by the Rev. Z. Fuller, Mr. SAMUEL R. LENTZ, to Miss MARY A. daughter of Edwin T. Scott, Esq.

On the 11th inst. by the Rev. W. L. M'Calla, CLEMENT FINLEY, M. D. of the United States Army, to ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of Samuel Moore, Esq. Director of the U. S. Mint.

On the 10th instant, by the Rev. Francis Hodgson, Mr. WM. FARSON, to Miss SARAH CALLAHAN, both of this city.

On the 14th inst. by the same, Mr. WM. TORBERT, Jr. of Elkton, Md. to Miss ADELINE M. SILVERS, of Christiana Bridge, Delaware.

On the 14th inst. by the Rev. George G. Cookman, Mr. DAVID AMBER, to Miss ANN CRAFT.

On the 14th inst. by the same, Mr. JAMES FANADY, to Miss SARAH MIDDLETON, all of this city.

On the 14th inst. by the Rev. Thomas G. Allen, Mr. EDWARD LEWIS, to Miss CATHERINE CATHCART.

On the 4th inst. by Elder Frederick Plummer, Mr. CHAS. CONOVER, to Miss ELIZABETH RANDOW, all of Southwark.

On the 19th instant, by Alderman Geyer, Mr. JESSE ADAMS, to Miss ANN KORN.

At New York, on the 13th inst. by the Rev. J. R. Jones, Mr. G. J. PESOA, Bookseller, of Philadelphia, to Miss JULIA, youngest daughter of the late Isaac Gomez, Jr. Esq. of New York.

At Prince's Retreat, (Indiana) on the 22d ult. by William B. Wiley, J. P. WILLIAM MORRIS, Esq. to Miss ELIZABETH DUVEES, both of Posey Township. The united ages of this happy pair, is exactly one hundred years—the groom, *eighty five years*, the blooming bride, *fifteen years*. Among the numerous guests present were *fifty-three* of the groom's children and grand children. Just as the ceremony was concluded, the bashful groom was seized with a violent attack of the gout, which caused considerable dismay, but having sufficiently revived the happy pair, on the same evening, embarked on board the Bob Handy steamer for Pittsburgh, from whence they will take a tour through the eastern states and return home by the way of New Orleans.

On the 14th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Robinson, JACOB M. CALLENDER, of Doylestown township, Bucks county, to Miss ELIZA BRYAN, of the same place, formerly of Warren county, New Jersey.

At New Orleans, on the 3d instant, by the Rev. Abbe Moni, AMBROSE S. PAGE, to Miss FANNY E. FOLEK.

On the 18th inst. by John Lewis, Esq. Mr. JOHN GUYANT, to Miss ALICE BUSY, all of the N. Liberties.

On the 17th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, Mr. JEREMIAH CHUBB, of England, to Miss AMELIA DEREDING, widow of the late Captain Dereding, of the Spanish army.

On the 11th January, 1832, by the Rev. George Boyd, Rector of St. John's in the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, Mr. JOSEPH JONES, to Miss MARTHA FOX, third daughter of Mr. Joseph Fox, of this city.

At Statesville, Tenn. on the 22d ult. by the Rev. G. Newton, Dr. THOMAS LIPSCOMB, to Miss REBECCA STEPHENSON, both of that place.

DEATHS.

On the 15th inst. ABIGAIL, wife of John H. Wunder, in the 40th year of her age.

On the 19th inst. Mrs. RACHEL CARPENTIER, in the [illegible] year of her age.

On the 14th inst. Mrs. ELIZABETH HORTZ, in the 58th year of her age.

On Sunday morning, JAMES, son of Wm. and Mary Rice, in the 14th year of his age.

On the 18th inst. Mr. WILLIAM SIMON.

On the 18th inst. Capt. JOSEPH TURNER, in the 64th year of his age.

On the 16th inst. JOHN PAUL, Jr. son of the late Joseph M. Paul of this city, in the 22d year of his age.

On the 13th inst. MARIA DEVIS, widow of the late Christopher Devis, aged 68 years.

On the 9th inst. Mrs. ELIZABETH METZKER, wife of John Metzker, in the 25th year of her age.

On the 17th inst. ELIZABETH G. MORRIS, relict of the late Casper W. Morris.

On the 14th inst. JOHN WESLEY QUIGLEY, son of John Quigley, aged 6 years, 4 months and 14 days.

On the 14th inst. MARY ANN, daughter of Joseph Sibley, aged 9 years and 9 months.

On the 14th inst. in the 84th year of her age, Mrs. HANNAH CLAY, relict of the late Rev. Slator Clay.

On Monday morning, MARTHA, youngest daughter of John Wilson, in the 3d year of her age.

On the 18th inst. Mrs. MARY McBRIDE, in the 30th year of her age.

On Monday, June 18th, at 4 o'clock P. M. at Maylandville, Philadelphia county, ELIZABETH, daughter of A. J. & Mary Van Tuyl, in the 5th year of her age.

On the 19th inst. LAWRENCE J. HUGHES, long a respectable teacher of this city.

On the 19th inst. in the 4th year of his age, ROBERT K. youngest son of A. C. Barclay.

On Friday, June 1st, JOSEPHINE, daughter of John E. Murray, Currier, aged 2 years and 4 months.

On Friday, June 15th, EDMUND, son of John J. Bush, aged 2 years and 4 months.

On the 17th inst. Mrs. ELEANOR CASSEDY, consort of F. Cassedy, aged 28 years.

On the 14th inst. at Mount Vernon, JOHN A. WASHINGTON, Esq. proprietor of that estate.

OBITUARY.

DIED, at her residence in this city, on Fifth-day, the 24th ultimo, in the 80th year of her age, ELIZABETH BIDDLE, relict of the late John Biddle, and daughter of the late Samuel Canby, of Wilmington, Delaware.

"She lived beloved and died lamented."

In her life, there was much to admire—in her death, much to deplore. She was a conspicuous and worthy member of the Society of Friends; and her whole life was characterized by a sincere and unaffected devotion to the common cause of religion. By her calm, dignified, yet mild and Christian-like deportment, she commanded the respect and esteem of all who knew her; and by her constant and untiring acts of benevolence, she had secured the benedictions and heart-felt prayers of the poor. She has accomplished the task and persevering, with the spirit of meekness she has fed the hungry with the food of charity; she has soothed the sorrows of the afflicted, and dried the tear which steals unbidden down the mourner's cheek; and now, she has gone to rest among the anointed of the Lord.

While on earth, the lonely orphan was an object of her tenderest regard. She was to the fatherless, a willing friend; to the motherless, an affectionate adviser. She has left behind, to mourn their irreparable loss, a family of lone and sorrowing orphans, who may often go—

"——— at evening hour, to shed
The tears of Memory o'er her narrow bed;"

but henceforth seek in vain for a mother's smile, a mother's sympathy, or a mother's care. Long and dreary years may roll, ambient, before the vacancy which her death has created in Society can be filled. Her closing scene was like her life, calm and peaceful as becomes the Christian. Affection's tear will often flow from friendship's purest fountain, and while the mouldering corpse reposes in the silent tomb; the hearts of her friends will rear imperishable monuments to her memory.

Her usefulness was not confined alone to the Society of which she was a member. Her career, as one of the managers of the "Widow's Asylum" and of the "House of Refuge," was marked by the most signal acts of Benevolence. Herself a widow, her sympathies for that lone class were lively and acute; and her solicitude for the welfare of the lonely wanderers, who had found a shelter in the "House of Refuge," was of that deep uncompromising character, which finds admittance only to the Christian's heart.

"Soul of the just! companion of the dead!
Where is thy home, and whither art thou fled?
Back to its heavenly source thy being goes,
Swift as the comet wheels to whence he rose;
Doomed on his airy path awhile to burn,
And doom'd, like thee, to travel, and return."

6th Mo. 5th, 1832. N. B.

COMMUNICATION.

[illegible]

POPULAR LITERATURE.

Atkinson's Casket, No. 7, FOR JULY, 1832.

A superior number will be published in the course of a week. The following are the embellishments:

Plate of the newest fashions, two figures, beautifully coloured; [illegible]; Interior of the House of Representatives, Washington; Representation of Philadelphia Fire Apparatus; [illegible]—The Pheasant; [illegible]—The Fountain of Marrah, a sacred [illegible].

CONTENTS. [illegible]

POETRY. [illegible]

Address (post paid) SAMUEL C. ATKINSON, No. 12 Hudson's Alley, a few doors South of 112 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. June 23—tf

JOB AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE **SATURDAY EVENING POST,** No. 12 Hudson's Alley, Philadelphia.

Bristol Boarding School for Girls.
[illegible]

A Trunk Lost.
LOST on the 24th of May, at Robert Ross's Tavern, [illegible] Ten Dollars reward will be given for the recovery of the trunk and its contents. [illegible] WILLIAM MOORE.

Sea Bathing.
THE large and [illegible] HUDSON BUSBY.
N. B. [illegible] R. M. BUDD & Co.

Ore's Patent Boots and Shoes.
THE subscriber [illegible] CALEB A. ORE, Patentee. June 23—tf

Hayden's Splendid Painting of **CHRIST'S TRIUMPHANT ENTRY INTO JERUSALEM,** Exhibiting at the ADELPHI, 5th street, below Walnut, From 9 A. M. till dusk. Admittance 25 cents.

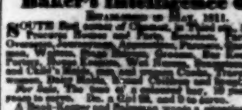
MERRILL'S MEDICATED SIDE PLASTERS.
FOR strengthening and Removal of Pain, recommended by [illegible] June 9—tf

New Clothing Store.
NO. 205 Market Street, (3d door below Eighth, north side,) where a general assortment of ready made clothing may be had at the lowest prices. Merchants and others can have their clothes made in the best and most fashionable manner, at the shortest notice, on the best terms. J. BATES. may 26—tf

Brandywine Chalybeate Springs.

The Steam Boat Wilmington, Capt. H. Read, [illegible] Fare, through to the Springs, $1.25. June 16—tf

For Wilmington and Philadelphia. DAILY.
The Steam Boat Wilmington, Capt. H. Read,



[illegible] Fare 75 cents. [illegible] June 16—tf

Baker's Intelligence Office, Established in May, 1811.
SOUTH East corner of Chesnut and Third sts. (Up Stairs.) [illegible]
Wanted $1500 on a mortgage well secured. [illegible] June 23—4t

Paper Warehouse.
NO. 23 Minor street. R. POTTER is Agent for several of the most extensive Paper Manufacturers in the United States, [illegible] march 10—tf

Fine Wrapping Paper.
A FEW Reams of Double Medium wrapper [illegible] for sale at this office, 12 Hudson's Alley. June 2—

Copper for Sale.
A QUANTITY of old copper, of the very best quality, in good order for engravers, will be sold at reasonable terms. Apply at this office. may 19—tf

Wanted
SEVERAL females acquainted with weaving on power looms; for particulars inquire at No. 73 Market street. June 23—3t

To spirits gaily, while Infinity beneath,
Resounds their triumphant pæan triumphant.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

AN INVERSE APPEAL.

From the Dungeons of the Editor of the Post, to all his Readers of the Sat. Eve. Post.

Knights of the Quill, now to you I appeal
From dungeons cabined and grim,
Can you write when a legion of young devils squeak,
And chorus around you the din,
Can you smile and think, with one confused roar broken,
Where they're squeaking and hooting and howling,
Can you give your bright fancy, friends, all the loose rein
Which they've generously taken?

Where they're squeaking, squeaking and chorusing!

There's soft, now, shuffle up on the back of my chair
Is a dreary man, and a weary man, and a man with a sore head,
I wonder what I could do to hold my hair,
Oh yes O Gal! the quiet, quiet cure for me,
There's one of my ten-year stand here he's biting my ear,
Oh, yes, yes, my darling! just hold on my ears,
Ah, yes, yes, yes, to quiet one darling ear,
Oh, I'm sickened, yes little dancing paper hand I guess.

The little dancing, tapping, my three do not jingle,
Chance my writing's on hand and my rhymes are so

Hard, very far from, here they'd make the sure tingle,
And that pick fly all the bite happy a cure,
Ah, I wish I don't like, but if he'll come and try it
Ah, I'm sure I'd have change—change "I've nothing to pay,
But may on credit, my friends, there be no need to
Pay it,
And the need of money to go through your "way."

Some lately a punishment, It's fair and it's just
And no doubt you will all think so too,
Yes, I don't know, and do nothing I must,
Ah, by jingo! there's a friend there I'll be bet a few.
Let the editor who lives, from old age to young man,
And chide him and find him and bring him in hence
The laborer, of them, won't be running to dirt cap,
And, equal! I'll take the blue from August to June.

Tuscarora Commonwealth.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

MEMORIA.

I am a word of seven letters, and the name of a king who conquered the Persians and saved Europe. My 1st, 2d and 4th is the name of a theater of war; my 3d, 4th and 5th is a delightful beverage; my 6th, 7th, 7th and 8th is a name for any kind of space; my 4th, 5th and 6th signifies to falter or speak; upon occasion; my 3d, 2d and 7th is an emblem; my 3d, 4th and 5th is the name of an author; my 1st, 2d, 4th and 5th is the name of an author; my 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th is the name of a well known author; my 7th, 6th, 5th and 4th is a small bird; my 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th is the name of a planet; my 7th, 6th, 5th, 4th and 3d is the name of a planet